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Established 1887

Reds Draw Protests in Portugal

Talks on Cabinet
Are Continuing

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Despite official warnings against disorder, anti-Communist demonstrators again went into the streets of various towns last night and today.

The unrest persisted as the country's military leadership, concentrated in a three-member directorate, continued to wrestle with the problem of forming a Cabinet to replace the one that fell apart three weeks ago with the resignation of the Socialist and Popular Democratic parties.

Last night in Fátima, a town near Oporto, two persons were wounded by gunfire during a demonstration outside the Communist headquarters. The latest in a series of anti-Communist attacks that have taken place in Portugal in the last month. Forty Communists trapped inside the building were said to have fired to fend off the crowd until they could be rescued by soldiers.

The Communists were themselves detained by the military for a while after some automatic weapons and shotguns were found inside the building. The party complained that some of the soldiers had actually sided with the demonstrators.

The Popular Democrats held anti-Communist meetings in Braga in the extreme north and in Portimao in the south and in both places demanded that they, with the Socialists, be recognized as representing the majority will of the country. In Coimbra, the third largest city, Roman Catholics marched to protest the loss of a church radio station in Lisbon to Communist and far-left workers.

Triumvirate Meets

The major target of Popular Democratic and Socialist, the Communist-backed Premier, Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, was still delaying announcement of a new Cabinet in which neither the Socialists nor the Popular Democrats would be represented. He met throughout the day with other members of the triumvirate, President Francisco da Costa Gomes, and Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, head of security forces, in an attempt to find a workable formula for a government.

The possibility remained that such a formula would not be found and that Gen. Gonçalves would no longer continue as Premier. This would satisfy the Socialists and Popular Democrats but alienate the Communists. Last night, the Premier's office said the three men were studying a "restructuring of the executive," a phrase that implied a possible downgrading of the Premier.

The infuriating spilled over into the military ranks as well. Col. Jaime Nogueira, a relatively conservative officer who was removed Wednesday as commanding officer of a commando regiment based near Lisbon, charged yesterday that there had been a plot against him and let it be understood that it was engineered by the Communist party.

Lisbon Schedules Evacuation Of Most Portuguese in Angola

By David B. Ottaway

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 3 (AP)—Portugal announced today that it is planning to evacuate in the next three months practically all of Angola's remaining white Portuguese, because of the increasing civil war between two of the three nationalist movements.

A high Portuguese official said the Lisbon government now estimates that between 250,000 and 300,000 Portuguese want to leave before the colony becomes independent Nov. 11. Such an exodus would undoubtedly have extremely serious repercussions on this emerging country's already badly shaken economy.

The arrival of hundreds of thousands of refugees in Portugal in the near future would also pose a major problem for Lisbon's Armed Forces Movement, the political power whose ranks are deeply divided between moderates and radicals. Portuguese who have returned home from Angola are already being accused of rightist activities against the Communist party in Portugal.

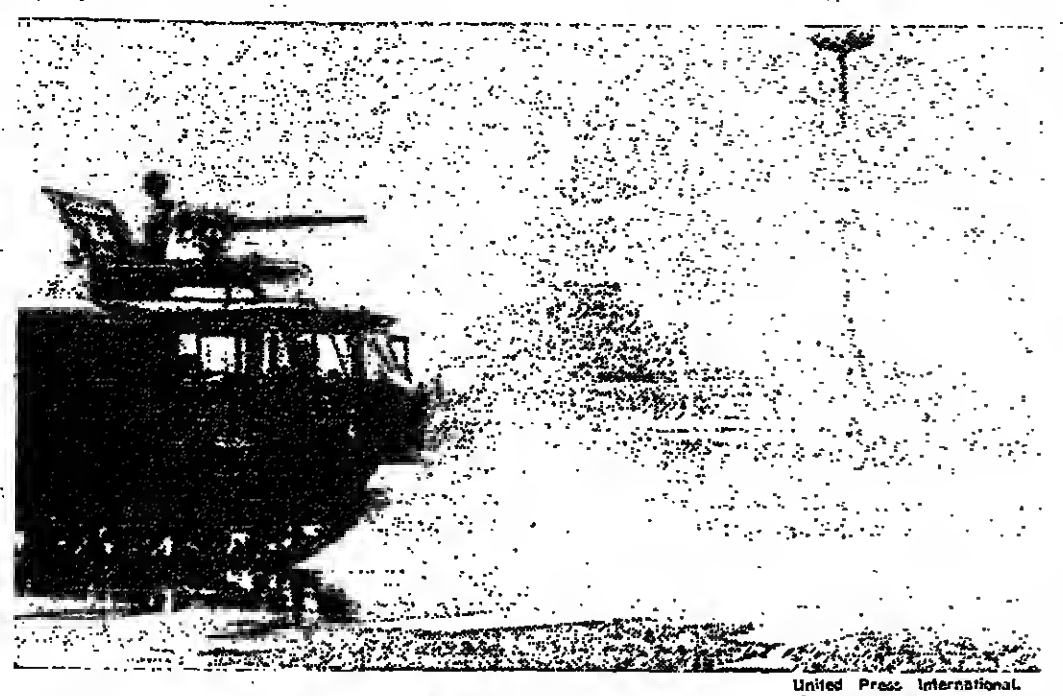
The Portuguese official here, Lt. Col. Antonio Gonçalves Ribeiro, secretary to Lisbon's high commissioner for Angola, said at a press conference that the mass exodus would require six to seven flights a day and that both TAP, the Portuguese national airline,

and special chartered aircraft would be mobilized to carry it out. Nova Lisboa, the main southern Angola city, where 10,000 refugees are camped, will be used as a second international airport starting next Sunday, to allow direct flights from there to Portugal.

The announcement of evacuation plans was the latest indication of the steadily deteriorating situation here in Portugal's last African colony, where the Marxist-led Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the Chinese-backed National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) are battling for control.

Three members of Portugal's High Revolutionary Council are now in Luanda, reportedly to decide on a new Portuguese policy. The three held all-day talks with top Portuguese officials of the transitional government and of the army yesterday.

An estimated 135,000 Portuguese nationals have left Angola in the last 15 months. All space on scheduled boats and aircraft is already booked for the next several months. Estimates of the number of Portuguese nationals in Angola have varied from 300,000 to more than 700,000. But Col. Ribeiro yesterday put the number at around 500,000.



WATERING DOWN—Ground crew at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport sprayed the runways with water yesterday when heat started to melt the asphalt pavement.

Drought in France Causes Some Water Cuts

PARIS, Aug. 3 (AP)—Authorities in rural areas of Brittany, Normandy and southwest France imposed water rationing this weekend as France's worst drought since 1906 went into its 49th day.

Most parts of France have had no rain except local thunderstorms since June 15. Temperatures have been in the 30s C for the last week.

In numerous villages, a drought emergency was declared as rivers dried up and farmers ran out of water for crops and livestock. In some areas

dependent on surface water, drinking water was rationed and water mains functioned only a few hours a day. Some rural authorities banned sprinkling of lawns and other "wasteful" uses of water.

The drought and heat wave complicated the first weekend of August, when most Frenchmen go on vacation.

In southeastern France, angry vinegrowers protesting imports of cheap Italian and other foreign wines continued to disrupt vacation traffic on roads and railways.

The protesting growers ob-

structed road signs with paint, causing confusion among thousands of motorists traveling to or from Spain and southern France. Road blocks on the main highways again created huge traffic jams. A jam of 25 kilometers was reported between Beziers and Narbonne.

The drought and heat wave also caused forest and brush fires in parts of southern France.

Water supplies in cities were only slightly affected because heavy rain in the last three years has left the underground water level high.



BEARING UP—A polar bear at Duisburg zoo in West Germany looked as though he might be dreaming of his native ice cap as temperatures soared into the 80s.

Workers Returning From Paris

All 188 Aboard 707 Die in Morocco Crash

AGADIR, Morocco, Aug. 3 (UPI)—A chartered Boeing 707 jetliner carrying Moroccan immigrant workers home for the summer holidays crashed into a mountainside in heavy fog today, killing all 188 persons aboard, authorities said.

It was the third worst air

disaster in history. The worst was the crash of a Turkish Airlines DC-10 outside of Paris in March of last year in which all 346 persons aboard, including 11 crew members, died.

The airliner, owned by the Jordanian company, Alia, and chartered to the Moroccan airline, Royal Air Maroc, crashed into the mountain near the tiny, remote village of Imzren minutes before it had been expected to land at Agadir airport. The plane left Paris from Le Bourget Airport at 2:20 a.m.

Inhabitants of Imzren, which is 50 kilometers northeast of Agadir, had to walk 20 kilometers over the mountainous terrain to reach a telephone and alert authorities.

Helicopters in Search
Rescue teams finally arrived by helicopter after searching in the thick fog for hours for the wreckage. They found shattered pieces of the plane scattered over a wide area and the surrounding forest burned by a fire that followed the plane's explosion. The crash impact was so great that rescuers could find no piece of wreckage bigger than one square meter, Moroccan authorities said.

They said the passengers included 177 Moroccan workers in France and four Europeans. The seven crewmen aboard were believed to be Jordanians but may have included Britons, authorities said.

The plane disappeared from Agadir Airport radar screens at 4:28 a.m. two minutes before the expected landing time, airport officials said.

"It was supposed to arrive at 4:30," one control tower officer said. "The pilot contacted us and we had a conversation as the plane was making its approach. Then we suddenly lost contact."

He added: "The pilot didn't mention any special problems—there was no fire aboard or sig-

term that wasn't working, nothing like that."

Rescue teams on the crash site were still looking for the "black box" of tape-recorded communications between the pilot and the ground controllers, officials said.

Although the plane smashed into the 2,000-foot mountain about 330 yards from Imzren, none of the 25 inhabitants of the village was injured by flying debris, and the fire did not reach their homes.

Turkey Threatens to Cut Off U.S. Military Cooperation

ISTANBUL, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Turkey will end its defense cooperation with the United States if new bilateral agreements cannot be worked out, Premier Suleyman Demirel said yesterday.

Mr. Demirel also said that the U.S. servicemen manning the U.S. military installations taken under Turkish control Tuesday could remain in Turkey if they wished.

"There are two main prospects before us," Mr. Demirel told newsmen after his return from the European security summit talks in Helsinki, where he and President Ford discussed the takeover of the U.S. bases.

"First we shall negotiate with the United States the possibility of a new defense cooperation agreement acceptable to Turkey," Mr. Demirel said.

"If no agreement is reached at that stage, the negotiations will be transformed to disposal of military cooperation with Washington," the Premier said.

Mr. Demirel said Turkey would not expel the 7,500 U.S. servicemen and their dependents.

From Wire Dispatches

HELSINKI, Aug. 3—President Ford and the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, met yesterday for the second time in Helsinki without an apparent breakthrough in negotiations to curb the nuclear arms race.

Mr. Ford then went from the Finnish capital to Romania, where he signed a trade agreement. Today, he was to begin a 24-hour visit which will end his European tour.

As Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev emerged, buoyant and smiling, from the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki, they spoke of "progress" in the arms talks. The President later told newsmen aboard his plane that his meetings with Mr. Brezhnev Wednesday and yesterday were "encouraging."

But Mr. Ford also said that the prospects for a visit later this year by Mr. Brezhnev to Washington, where both sides had hoped to complete an accord on limiting strategic weapons, were no more certain than before their meetings in Finland.

Delivery Vehicles

Moreover, newsmen were told privately that the two leaders had not settled their differences over two of the issues holding up an agreement—whether the Soviet Union's long-range Backfire bomber should be counted as a delivery vehicle for nuclear warheads and whether the U.S. submarine Cruise missile should be included as an offensive strategic weapon.

Mr. Ford did agree with Mr. Brezhnev on a formula to verify the number of multiple warhead missiles in each side's nuclear arsenal, and the President said that Soviet and U.S. experts would meet soon in Geneva to solidify "our areas of agreement." But the solution to the verification issue had been forecast by the White House before the Helsinki discussions.

If Mr. Ford was disappointed at the pace of the arms talks, he did not show it, however, when he dined in a Bucharest street with part of the large crowd of Romanians who greeted his arrival.

President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania told Mr. Ford that his visit to the capital one day after the two of them took part in the approval of a charter on European security and cooperation was an "eloquent expression" of increasing ties between Bucharest and Washington.

Asked in a news conference on his Air Force One jet on the way to Romania if the Russians had shown a willingness to live as much as they would take, the President said that their attitude had been "forthcoming."

He went on to say, in a curious assessment of Soviet willingness to share information with Russian citizens, that "they of course have the same problem I have."

They have to convince the American people, that there is an area (of arms agreement) which is secure for all of us. So I would indicate that their attitude was forthcoming within their limits."

The tone of the airborne news conference itself suggested that Mr. Ford had attained less than he had hoped from the second long meeting with Mr. Brezhnev. The White House had arranged,

without prior permission of the Turkish military authorities. He also ruled out "for the time being" the possibility of the Turkish armed forces operating the U.S. bases.

Referring to a report that he had told Mr. Ford that most of the U.S. facilities in Turkey would be permitted to resume operations under a NATO umbrella even if Congress does not lift the arms embargo, Mr. Demirel said such an arrangement was out of the question.

Damage to SALT Feared
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Fred Die, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said the loss of the U.S. bases could have a crucial effect on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union and U.S. ability to monitor compliance with past agreements.

Bangladesh Floods
DACC, Aug. 3 (Reuters)—The flood situation in Bangladesh improved today as major rivers fell in the first place. This year's results are being measured against the industry's most profitable year. A substantial part of the record earnings were "inventory

President Goes On to Bucharest, Belgrade

Ford, Brezhnev Discuss, Fail To Agree on Weapons Curbs

before the summit session, for an expanded pool of presidential correspondents to be aboard the plane with Mr. Ford—along with a videotape camera that could have sped any announcement back to the United States.

But Mr. Ford made no announcements and, in response to an inevitable question about progress in the arms talks, he

said he was encouraged. Moments later, however, the President said that the negotiations were "very difficult" and that when he described them as encouraging he meant that "we are edging toward" a reduction of the arms burden.

Shortly after the President left Helsinki, newsmen on the plane were told that "very sub-

stantial" progress had been made on the problem of how to count multiwarhead missiles.

Order a preliminary arms accord, Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev announced in November in Vladivostok, each country was limited to 1,320 of the so-called MIRV missiles, but they still had to settle on the specific miss-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



PRESIDENTIAL SWIG—President Ford drinks wine from a flask in Sibiu, Romania, after a train ride from Bucharest with the Romanian President, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Taxes, Lower Consumption Cited

Leading Oil Companies in U.S. Report Sharp Drop in Profits

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT)—A riches-to-rags story is told by the U.S. oil industry earnings figures released in the last few days.

Almost all major oil companies have announced sharp drops in second-quarter net income, making the last three months of last year and the first half of this year the worst run-to-run declines in the industry's postwar history.

While the tumble was almost inevitable after the heights reached by oil profits last year, a host of troubles conspired to reduce the industry's income this year.

Removal of the oil-depletion allowance took a considerable bite out of after-tax earnings. A squeeze on the profits from Middle Eastern crude oil ended the once-jush margins at the wellhead overseas.

And a combination of high prices and recession drastically reduced demand, especially in Western Europe.

Still, for all its problems, the oil industry remains one of the most profitable in the United States. And in spite of their reduced earnings, 25 leading companies made 10 per cent more in this year's first half than in the comparable 1973 period—before the jump in oil prices.

Natural Gas Sales
Furthermore, the steep decline in overall earnings masks the fact that some major companies, including Exxon and Texaco, have made more money within the United States from the sale of oil and natural gas so far this year than last year.

The hardest-hit companies this year are the leading multinationals—a reflection of the severe squeeze on overseas earnings. For the second quarter of this year, the five largest U.S.-owned corporations recorded an average profit decrease of 41.1 per cent from the year-earlier level.

According to the American Petroleum Institute, a wider group of about 28 U.S. oil companies recorded an average earnings decline of 35 per cent in the second quarter.

The results came as no surprise to most analysts, who tend to view the losses with something less than alarm. When everything is taken into consideration, "it's amazing that the losses weren't greater than they are," said Barry Good of Morgan, Stanley & Co. In the first place, this year's results are being measured against the industry's most profitable year. A substantial part of the record earnings were "inventory

Assad Wants A Merger of Syria, Jordan

DAMASCUS, Aug. 3 (UPI)—President Hafez al-Assad said yesterday that he wanted not only to establish a joint military command with Jordan but also to merge the two countries into one political entity.

Mr. Assad spoke to Lebanese journalists who accompanied Premier Rashid Karame on a visit to Damascus.

Asked about his rapprochement with Jordan, the Syrian President said: "We and our brothers in Jordan hope that, with the passage of time, we will not only have military unity but overall unity."

"Our brothers in Jordan say this would not be unity but a mere normalization of the situation and, in this, they are more accurate than we are," Mr. Assad said.

Mrs. Gandhi to Amend Laws To Wipe Out Her Conviction

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has drawn up retroactive amendments to the electoral law that would free her from conviction for illegal campaign practices. The amendments are assured quick passage by Parliament.

The draft legislation, which amends all sections covering Mrs. Gandhi's case, was circulated to members of Parliament this week-end.

In effect, the bill would invalidate Mrs. Gandhi's June 12 conviction on two counts of misusing government officials during her 1971 campaign for Parliament. She won a stay, pending a Supreme Court appeal, of the automatic penalty barring her from elective office for six years. She declared a national emergency June 25 when the opposition threatened a civil disobedience campaign and called for her resignation.

Appeal Called Academic
"This makes her whole appeal to the Supreme Court academic," a lawyer said after examining the proposed amendments.

The legislation is assured quick passage because Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party enjoys a two-thirds majority in Parliament and the opposition has declared a boycott of the session to protest the arrests of its leaders.

Legal experts say it would be difficult to challenge the amend-

ments in court because retroactive legislation has been accepted as constitutional in India in the past and the natural grounds for opposing the amendments—fundamental civil rights—have been suspended under the emergency.

Authoritative sources said the government plans to have Parliament pass the amendments this week before it concludes a special session called to approve Mrs. Gandhi's declaration of the national emergency.

The government extended the session Wednesday for a week to consider what was described then as "urgent business."

Under an amendment, work done on an election campaign by civil servants as part of their official duties would no longer be considered a form of helping the candidate's election prospects.

This amendment was designed to set aside a court ruling that Mrs. Gandhi had wrongfully used government civil servants in her constituency to build rostrums and to provide electricity for loudspeakers at her rallies.

She claimed that all the arrangements were carried out for security purposes—a contention rejected by the trial judge.

Another amendment would have the effect of nullifying the second count of Mrs. Gandhi's conviction that a senior civil servant in her secretariat worked as her campaign manager before resigning from the government.

Raising Standard of Living

Soviet Grain Buying Laid to New Policy

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT)—Recent Soviet grain purchases abroad are being interpreted by U.S. specialists as further evidence of a basic policy decision by the Kremlin to move more aggressively into world grain markets whenever domestic crops fall even marginally short.

The policy decision, which was made in the early 1970s in an effort to raise Soviet living standards by making more meat and other animal products available, has meant vastly increased grain requirements that not even the larger current harvests can meet.

Although dry weather has been reported this summer in some

of the western grain-growing regions of the Soviet Union, a long-term weather forecast for this month predicts nearly normal conditions in the eastern regions, where the spring wheat crop is to be harvested in coming months.

Soviet Crop to Be Big

The latest buying spree in the United States, Canada and Australia, amounting so far to roughly half of the record purchases of 1972, is occurring at a time when the Soviet Union is expected to produce one of the largest grain crops in its history.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, in view of spreading drought conditions this summer, has progressively scaled down its

estimate of the Soviet crop to about 185 million metric tons, from an earlier prediction of 210 million tons. A metric ton is about 2,200 pounds.

But even the adjusted estimate, if borne out by harvest figures later this year, would come close to the third-largest Soviet harvest of 187 million tons, achieved in 1970.

In a Bind

"The Soviet leaders have put themselves in a bind," said Prof. Gale Johnson, an agricultural economist of the University of Chicago, when asked by telephone about the latest purchases. "They are obviously very serious about expanding livestock production. But Soviet agriculture has evidently been unable to provide the large additional grain requirements to feed the growing herds. This accounts for the massive import program for feeding materials we are now seeing."

According to Prof. Johnson, the Soviet Union may be expected to import at least 5 million tons annually even after good crop years. Even if no overall additions to the domestic supply are needed, the Russians find it economical to buy grain abroad to meet some of their own export commitments or to supply the Soviet Union's Pacific coast, which is far from domestic grain-growing areas.

U.S. Halts Sales

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butts said yesterday that U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union will be halted until the next report on how large the U.S. corn crop will be.

In an interview in the magazine U.S. News & World Report, Mr. Butts affirmed what other Agriculture Department officials said earlier in the week—that grain exporters had been asked to stop further sales until the department's Aug. 11 crop report.

Mr. Butts said the key to the U.S. food outlook is the corn crop which is badly in need of rain in parts of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Heavy but scattered rains fell in the Midwest this weekend.



SOCIALISTS MEET—Swedish Premier Olof Palme, at right, speaks at press conference during meeting of European Socialists outside Stockholm. Others, from left, Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa, France's François Mitterrand, Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin, West Germany's Willy Brandt and Portugal's Mario Soares (behind Palme).

PLO Denounces Cairo Stand On Keeping Israel in the UN

BEIRUT, Aug. 3 (UPI)—The Palestine Liberation Organization yesterday denounced the Egyptian stand at the African summit conference in Kampala, charging that Cairo had renounced its commitment to the Palestinian cause and was preparing to recognize Israel in return "for a handful of Sinai soil."

The sharp attack was published by the PLO newspaper following reports that Egypt on Friday prevented other Organization of African Unity members from adopting a resolution urging Israel's expulsion from the United Nations. The OAU summit session adopted a much more sub-

dued resolution, calling for increased pressure on Israel, "including the possibility of eventually depriving it" of UN membership.

"This Egyptian stand is the crowning of repeated deviations," the PLO publication's editorial said.

Cairo's position, the editorial said, "shows that the price of a handful of Sinai soil is the recognition of the Zionist state of Israel."

Last February, a similar editorial, accusing Egypt of planning to trade part of the Sinai Desert for the entire "pan-Arab cause," prompted President Anwar Sadat to decline to meet a PLO delegation.

The PLO newspaper said yesterday: "American imperialism has realized concrete successes in Egypt and thus brought about a new and serious situation that has negative effects on the entire region and threatens to tip the Arab balance of power in favor of the hiring regimes."

To counter the Egyptian moves, the editorial called for greater Palestinian unity, a "reformulation" of inter-Arab alliances and closer relations with the Soviet Union.

Cairo Explanation

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (AP)—Egypt is taking a moderate approach to the Arab drive to expel Israel from the UN because it does not want to cripple negotiations for a new troop-separation agreement in the Sinai, officials here said yesterday.

"We are now at a very critical point in these talks," a high-level source said. "We want a new disengagement. But we are prepared to re-evaluate our strategy if there is no progress before the end of the month."

In keeping with the moderate line that has characterized his policy since the October 1973 war, President Sadat has said: "If we want Israel to implement UN resolutions [on withdrawing from Arab land] it would be better if it stayed in the United Nations but if Israel procrastination continues we will insist on its expulsion."

Egypt Fails in Debt Bid

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (AP)—Egyptian Finance Minister Ahmed Abu Ismail did not succeed in rescheduling payment of a \$4 billion to \$6 billion debt to the Soviet Union for military purchases, Cairo newspapers indicated yesterday.

They quoted Mr. Ismail, at the end of a 10-day visit to Moscow, as saying that a date would be set for a deputy Soviet foreign trade minister to visit Egypt to continue the talks.

Soviet Jew Is Told Emigration Rules Will Not Be Eased

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP)—A leading Jewish activist says he was told by the Soviet Union's top emigration official that the current Soviet policy of Jewish emigration will not be liberalized.

Mathematician Alexander Lerner said last night that he had been called into the office of V.S. Obidin, head of OVIR, the government agency which handles visas.

Mr. Lerner said Mr. Obidin wanted to discuss a letter that the activist had written to Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, which said the Soviet Union was only hurting itself in world public opinion by refusing to permit free Jewish emigration.

Mr. Obidin and other Soviet officials told Mr. Lerner in effect that "no policy change is planned toward Jews wanting to leave for Israel and that there is no need to change it, since this policy is already so liberal that there is no room to make it more so," the activist said.

Mr. Obidin also told Mr. Lerner that his letter had been discussed at the highest level—an unusual occurrence since letters from Jewish activists to Kremlin leaders usually produce no reaction.

Socialists Of Europe Back Israel

By Dusko Doder

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 3 (WP)—Europe's Democratic Socialist leaders agreed unanimously yesterday to oppose a Third World attempt to oust Israel from the United Nations. At the same time, they decided to render joint support to Portugal's embattled Socialist party.

Israel and Portugal were among the major topics discussed by 11 senior Democratic Socialist politicians here. A spokesman for the group, Swedish Premier Olof Palme, said at a press conference that "we are all completely unanimous" in the opinion that attempts to suspend or expel Israel from the UN would violate the charter of the world organization.

This, Mr. Palme said, would include "grave consequences for the future of the United Nations."

Among those who attended the meeting were Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and his predecessor Willy Brandt, François Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, Premier Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, Mario Soares, the Portuguese Socialist leader, and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria.

The assembled leaders announced the formation of a Committee for Solidarity, Friendship and Support of Democratic Socialism in Portugal. Mr. Palme, who was named chairman of the group, said it would work through Mr. Soares's party for the accomplishment of its objectives.

"The spirit of détente may be first tested in Portugal," Mr. Wilson said. He told Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev during their meeting in Helsinki earlier this week at the European Security Summit Conference.

Mr. Wilson said he and other Western leaders met Friday with Portuguese President Francisco de Costa Gomes and told him with "absolutely brutal frankness" about their misgivings over totalitarian tendencies in Portugal.

Although Mr. Soares urged his Socialist colleagues to provide unconditional economic and other aid to Portugal, Mr. Wilson said the meeting reaffirmed an earlier decision that no aid will be made available "unless there is a speedy return to pluralistic society in Portugal."

Rabin Reports Success

TEL AVIV, Aug. 3 (Reuters)—Premier Rabin returned tonight from Stockholm and said he had succeeded in mobilizing European Socialist support against any Arab-backed move to have Israel ousted from the UN.

"Israel in a long time has not been able to mobilize such massive support," he told reporters. The Premier said many of the Europeans had assured him they would take active steps to prevent such a move.

Four Gunmen Get £1 Million at London Gem Area

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Four masked men armed with shotguns held seven persons captive at a diamond dealers' center yesterday and escaped with jewels and valuables worth about £1 million (\$2.2 million), jewel dealers said.

The raid occurred at Hatton Garden, the center of London's jewel trade. The thieves broke and gagged the staff and forced open strong boxes in the vaults. No one was reported injured.

Dozens of depositors arrived later to check their boxes. Police did not disclose the size of the haul but one dealer said, "I have only a few thousand pounds worth in the vault but I know a lot of them have sums well over £100,000."

Police said that in a strong box raid in London in 1971, thieves got away with £15 million, but that not all boxholders were prepared to disclose the value of their missing property.

Saudis Would Provide Funds

Yemen Ready to Accept Arms From U.S., Ending Soviet T

By Jim Hoagland

SANAA, Yemen, Aug. 3 (WP)—This country will end its 20-year arms-supply relationship with the Soviet Union and allow the stationing of U.S. military advisers here if a proposed U.S. arms sale to this nation is approved, President Ibrahim al-Hamidi declared today.

"Military relations with the Soviet Union are frozen at the moment," the 32-year-old military leader said in his first interview with a Western journalist since taking power a year ago.

"The Russians are trying to get them moving again," Col. Hamidi said, disclosing that he recently rejected a Russian offer of MIG-21 fighter-bombers. The Soviet action was apparently a bid to preempt the American deal.

"But there are chances now for the United States to go for new friendships in this area."

Col. Hamidi's bid for a new weapons system for the poorest and most populous nation in the strategic Arabian peninsula involves not only the continuing sharp rise of American influence in the Arab world at the expense of the Russians but also some delicate triangular bargaining among Yemen, the United States and Saudi Arabia, which has agreed to pay for the arms.

Over \$50 Million

U.S. and Yemeni officials declined to provide details of the weapons being sought but the package is believed to be worth \$50 million to \$100 million and to include at least one squadron of fighter jets, plus tanks and artillery.

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter and one of the strongest allies of the United States in this region, is clearly manifesting ambivalent feelings about building up the military punch of its more populous southern neighbor, which supplies the major part of Saudi Arabia's labor force.

But elimination of Russian influence on Saudi Arabia's southern border has been a principal Saudi objective in recent years. The Saudis also would like to see a secure, moderate government in this politically unstable country to act as a buffer between the traditionally ruled oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf and the stridently Marxist regime of Southern Yemen.

Saudis Delay

Yet the Saudis are continuing to delay in making a firm commitment on which arms will be purchased for Yemen, despite warnings that delay could be disastrous for Col. Hamidi's still weak central government. There are also strong suggestions here that the U.S. Embassy in Jeddah has been prodding the Saudis to be swift and generous in helping bolster Col. Hamidi's position with arms.

The United States is said to want the Saudis to take the prime responsibility for administering, as well as financing, the military assistance package. This could be a forerunner for regional military arrangements that would leave the United States in the background assisting Arab allies to take on a larger military role.

Europe War Peril Grows, China Says

HONG KONG, Aug. 3 (Reuters)—The official Chinese news agency, commenting on the Helsinki summit conference, said today that the danger of war was growing in Europe, with the Soviet Union on the offensive and the United States "more often than not in a state of passivity."

The agency said the 35-state security conference, which ended on Friday with a joint declaration, would not end superpower rivalry for control of Europe.

"The more forcefully they strike up the tune of 'détente' and security, the more it shows that the Soviet-U.S. contention for hegemony in Europe is becoming increasingly fierce," it said.

Jordan has already sent more than 20 military advisers to Yemen to replace departing Soviet experts.

"If the needs and requests of a buffer zone are taken into consideration, it can mean as a buffer, some Hamidi said, 'Saudi Arabia the Gulf states could help Yemen a strong ally.'

U.S. congressional action blocking the sale of Ray defense missiles to Jordan last week has raised concerns about the prospects of a arms deal for Yemen, which Egypt blocked to Israeli during the 1973 Middle East war.

Nothing that congressional action "had affected an old friend," Col. Hamidi said, "I hope a new friendship will also be affected."

The Soviet Union has played a key role in the turbulent political and military life of this mountainous country of 8.9 million and tribesmen since when the Russians, for MIG-17 fighters, and others to the government of Imam, the traditional secular ruler of Yemen was later ousted.

Syrians Shift Military to Iraqi Border

By Juan de Ona

BAGHDAD, Aug. 3 (AP)—The rival Ba'ath Arab leaderships of Iraq and Syria are locked in a quarrel described as "very serious" Arab diplomats here and in Damascus, the Syrian capital.

The water of the Euphrates, a major point of conflict, has moved an armed division from the Golan Heights "front" to the Syrian border with Iraq, to contain Syria's anti-aircraft missile batteries have been strengthened in the big Tabqa dam, which the Euphrates in central Iraq officials scoff at Syrian military moves, which regard as posturing to fill the Syrian pocket.

"No responsible politician in Iraq thinks of an Arab Syria and the idea of the taking us seems ridiculous," a Syrian official said. "Iraqi officials scoff at Syrian military moves, which regard as posturing to fill the Syrian pocket."

Mr. Aziz said in an interview that the Iraqi government made it clear to other Arab states, including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Algeria, that Syria would not accept Iraq's determination to play an active military role in an Arab war with Israel.

Iraq sent two armored divisions and part of its air force to the border in 1973 war and several thousand casualties were pulled out when Syria accepted a cease-fire on the Heights after a cease-fire on the Sinai front.

Syria has rejected Iraqi offers that Syria was holding back for irrigation on the lower Euphrates by limiting the through the new dam, as serious damage to Iraq's crops.

Despite four months of dispute by Saudi Arabia, the dispute has not been resolved. Minister of Irrigation Mu Talabani, who is a Kurd a Communist party member in the Cabinet, said Iraq lost 160,000 tons of rice production from lack of water.

As the dispute worsened, and Iraq withdrew their military attacks, closed the oil pipelines to their national airlines and commercial missions in other capitals. The Iraqi ambassador to Syria was recalled last week for "consultations." Damascus had ignored Iraqi placards of border violation Syrian aircraft.

Pact With Gierk at Helsinki Revives W. German Ostpolitik

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Aug. 3 (NYT)—In a major breakthrough for Bonn's Ostpolitik—its stalled policy of reconciliation with Eastern Europe's Communist states—Poland has agreed to let 120,000 to 125,000 ethnic Germans emigrate to West Germany during the next four years.

In an eight-hour meeting in Helsinki late Friday after the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierk and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt also agreed that Bonn would give the Poles \$500 million to satisfy still outstanding pension claims and a further \$400-million trade credit at low interest rates.

The pension-claims agreement marks a final West German statement for the Nazi occupation of Poland in World War II—and a settlement of accounts with Poles who worked in areas of the former German Reich that are now Polish territory.

The two governments had been struggling over the money and emigration issues for the last two years and relations between them reached a low point last winter.

Emerging at 4 a.m. yesterday from their meeting in the Polish Embassy in Helsinki, Mr. Gierk was reported to have said: "The agreements have popular and unpopular aspects for both sides." They will be initiated in Bonn next week and signed in the fall, Mr. Schmidt said. Mr. Gierk will visit the West German capital next spring.

The agreement marks a turning point in West German-Polish relations almost as great as that of 1970, when the two countries agreed to diplomatic relations. After that, 65,000 Poles emigrated to West Germany but the flow slowed to a trickle in the last two years.

Mr. Schmidt also held the second of two meetings in Hel-

Cypriots Adjourn Third Round of Talks in Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Delegates to the third round of the Cyprus conference left today for home after reporting progress in their talks.

Glaucos Clerides, the Greek-Cypriot representative, and Rauf Denkash, the Turkish-Cypriot representative, agreed to permit 9,000 Turkish Cypriots living in the south to resettle in the Turkish-occupied north, while 10,000 Greek Cypriots in the north can choose whether to stay or move south.

The two sides agreed to give the UN forces in Cyprus a freer and larger role on the island. They will be allowed to organize programs to help resettle some of those Cypriots who want to move.

But a communiqué published after the meeting did not mention the plight of 200,000 other Greek Cypriots who fled their homes in the wake of last summer's Turkish invasion. They now live in the south. The next round of talks is scheduled for Sept. 8-9 in New York.

U.S. Oil Firms Report Sharp Drop in Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

have suffered a real drop in total operating income for the first half of this year.

The removal of the oil-depletion allowance by Congress in March drained almost \$500 million from the coffers of the top five companies in the first half of the year. The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the industry as a whole will pay about \$2 billion more in taxes this year as a result of the loss of the tax subsidy for domestic exploration and drilling.

In their earnings reports, a number of companies singled out this tax change as primarily responsible for their relatively poor profit performance this year. Industry analysts were more likely to attribute the drop to an estimated 10-per-cent decline in world consumption of petroleum products in the first half of this year, a decline that was far steeper outside the United States, where demand for refined products fell 4 per cent last year.

Royalty Payments

Profit margins on foreign crude oil have also been badly squeezed. Last year, multinational oil companies were making approximately \$1.25 a barrel for crude oil at the wellhead in the Middle East, up from 30 to 40 cents a barrel in 1973. But in the last year, as their tax and royalty payments to the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries gradually caught up with increased oil prices, the return shrank to 22 cents a barrel.

At the same time, the higher prices, combined with recession in Europe, severely reduced demand abroad for crude oil, refined products and chemicals.

Analysts estimate that the major companies are operating at 60 per cent of refinery capacity overseas, compared with 80 per cent in the United States. And the once-booming tanker

business is, as an analyst put it, "in shreds."

Production cuts by OPEC, which reduced output in the first few months of this year to roughly 70 per cent below last year's levels, have also sliced into some multinationals' profits. Gulf's earnings drop in particular is related to the falloff in Arab production, since the Pittsburgh-based company is traditionally a wholesale purchaser of crude.

Ford, Brezhnev Discuss, Fail To Resolve Arms-Curb Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

site systems to be included in the total.

U.S. officials said three weeks ago, following a meeting in Geneva between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, that progress had been made on the verification of MIRV missiles.

Transylvanian Visit

In Romania today, Mr. Ford made a train trip to the Transylvanian city resort of Sinaia, attended on a tour of an Orthodox monastery there and exchanged documents with President Ceausescu by which each nation becomes a favored trading partner of the other.

U.S. officials said the agreement may make it possible to boost U.S.-Romanian trade from about \$400 million last year to \$1 billion by 1980.

While Mr. Ford went through his program, his aides were at pains to deny reports that he had failed to make progress in the SALT talks with Mr.

Mr. Kissinger said there was "substantial agreement" on four or five technical issues involved but he did not identify them.

The U.S.-Romanian communiqué said the Presidents agreed to begin negotiations for a long-term agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

It said they also agreed to explore possibilities for agreements on energy, including nuclear energy, environmental protection, and public health and for a maritime accord.

In Belgrade, President Tito declared bluntly tonight at a dinner for Mr. Ford that Israel must give up occupied Arab lands and recognize Palestinian independence to avoid a "dangerous crisis in the Middle East."

The 83-year-old President of Yugoslavia, long a leading Communist supporter of the Arabs against Israel, surprised U.S. diplomats who accompanied Mr. Ford from Romania.

"If Israel desires to secure its own independence and future based upon peaceful cooperation with Arab peoples and countries," Mr. Tito said in a toast to Mr. Ford at a state dinner, "it should withdraw from Arab territories as soon as possible."

His statement did not represent a new policy but it did strike an unexpectedly strong note at a state dinner, where toasts are normally confined to relations between host and guest and avoid controversial issues.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Tito had met for one hour before the dinner and held what the White House called "very friendly and relaxed" talks.

For his part President Ford assailed the "intransigence and irresponsibility" reflected in some of the discussions of vital issues at the United Nations forum.

Mr. Ford said, "The growing alienation between developed and developing nations can only harm the best interests of both and jeopardize the solution of universal problems."

They discussed the Helsinki conference, the situation in Europe, prospects for talks under way in Vienna on reduction of military forces in Central Europe and bilateral questions.



Fly Sandy to Miami.
Fly National.



Fly Gwen to Houston.
Fly National.

From Communists to Clergymen

FBI Maintained List of 15,000 'Targeted for Detention'

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The FBI began in the early 1950s to compile a secret list, known as the "security index," of U.S. citizens who were "targeted for detention" in a national emergency under the Subversive Activities Control Act.

Two sources with direct knowledge of the operation said that the list, which at its peak contained about 15,000 names, included, in addition to suspected agents of hostile governments, virtually all known members of the U.S. Communist party, some of whom were "quite elderly," several clergymen and others who, according to the sources, posed no genuine internal security threat.

Repealed in 1971

The emergency detention provisions of the act under which the index was established were repealed by Congress in 1971. A source said, however, that the index was still being maintained by the bureau's Domestic Intelligence Division in anticipation of the re-instatement of such authority.

Jan. FBI spokesman said last

night that the FBI maintained for two decades a secret list of about 15,000 Americans targeted for detention in case of national emergency but that the list no longer existed.

[The FBI had not previously admitted existence of the list. Asked why the agency was admitting it now, the spokesman said, according to the Associated Press, "We're admitting a lot of things these days."

[The list was started under provisions of the International Security Act of 1950, also known as the McCarran Act, and was maintained until 1971, when Congress repealed the detention provisions of the act, the spokesman said.

"When the law was repealed, we did away with the list," the spokesman said. "There's no way we could maintain it because the President doesn't have the authority anymore to detain anyone."

Absence of Authority

In a telephone interview, Melvin Wolf, the legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union's New York office, said that he had never heard of the FBI's security index.

But Mr. Wolf criticized the practice by the bureau as "clearly unconstitutional," especially in the absence of any legislative authority to detain individuals in the event of an emergency.

Under the First Amendment, he noted, "You're supposed to have a right to any political opinion you want."

According to sources, officials of the bureau's intelligence division became concerned in the late 1960s that the index included individuals who could prove to be an embarrassment. So, they said, the index was pared back from around 12,000 names to about 2,000, a figure from which it has declined still further.

The 10,000 or so names that were weeded out, the sources said, were placed in a "reserve index," which for practical purposes served as an inactive file.

U.S. Institutions Are Charged With Overuse of Drugs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP).—The Justice Department said last week that it has found widespread evidence that institutions housing mental patients, juveniles and the elderly "have in fact relied upon over-drugging" to control their residents.

Louis Thrasher, director of the Office of Special Litigation in the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, an office which takes on cases involving the Constitutional rights of children and the mentally and physically handicapped, made the statement in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency.

Mr. Thrasher said investigations had shown that patients in public and private institutions were frequently given drugs in excessive amounts and with insufficient medical attention. The drugs, generally tranquilizers, were administered because the institutions' staffs are too small to provide individual care, he said.

Opening the subcommittee hearings into the misuse of drugs in mental and penal institutions, Rep. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., said, "We are concerned about the use of potentially harmful tranquilizers—chemical straitjackets as it were."

Heat Wave, Pollution Plague Eastern U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP).—The northeastern part of the United States broiled under a heat wave yesterday as temperatures shot above 88 degrees C in New England.

Air pollution also plagued populated areas along the East Coast, causing hazards for people with respiratory problems and discomfort to others.

The Washington area went into its fifth day of a pollution alert.



QUAKE DAMAGE—A clerk in an Orville, Calif., supermarket checks damage to stock after an earthquake shook area Friday. The tremor, measuring 6.1 on Richter scale, caused some injuries and damage.

George, Washington, to Stay As American as Cherry Pie

By Andrew H. Malcolm

GEORGE, Wash., Aug. 3 (NYT).—George, Washington, is not sold to the Arabs.

The town is for sale, however, and the asking price is \$2 million.

That may seem like a lot for a tiny farming community on an interstate intersection in the desert of central Washington, but that price does include the Martha Inn as well as the cherry orchard. And it does include an unusual claim to fame. For George, Washington, is the only town in the only state named for the nation's first president. It is also the only town to have a half-ton cherry pie every year and then actually eat it.

But inflationary times have fallen on the owners of George, Washington, who live elsewhere. And they now would like someone else—anyone else—to have the privilege of owning George, Washington.

Anyone, that is, except a group of investment-hungry Arabs who expressed an interest. "Someone," a resident said, "it just wouldn't be right, them Arabs owning George, Washington."

Twenty years ago the owner was the federal government, which was trying to reclaim the arid soil from local winds that regularly shift parts of one county into another. When the Columbia River basin reclamation project brought in water in giant irrigation ditches, the land went up for sale.

The doors were not exactly torn off the hinges by eager buyers. But Charlie Brown, a shoe salesman and pharmacist from nearby Quincy, saw a great future here. His bid of \$100,000 won—or lost, depending on your viewpoint—and he set out to found a new city named George, Washington.

"I told him that was a dumb name," says his widow, Edith. Mr. Brown put in water lines, laid out streets, planted cherry trees and sold lots, some of them pie-shaped. Some wheat, corn and alfalfa farmers moved in along with a few sheep herders and several retired persons fleeing the relentless rains of the Washington coast, 180 miles to the west. The population climbed steadily to 273.

In the early days there was little reason anyone would drop by George, Washington, unless his car broke down or his horse went lame. So Mr. Brown built a truck stop, calling it the Martha Inn ("Food-Fuel-Diesel"). He also built a grocery store, the B-I-G Market.

He established a local theme based on guess who. The streets were named for varieties of cherries like Bing, Lambert and Montmorency.

Mr. Brown put up the town flagpole with an ax imbedded in the ball at the top. He gave a cherry tree to every new lot owner. And in George, Washington, he made George Washington's birthday a special day of celebration on Feb. 22.

All of this was designed by Mr. Brown to set George, Washington, off from dozens of other little towns like Appleton, Moxie City and Glee that dot this raw rolling countryside, where winter temperatures drop to zero and summer days can soar to 114.

"It took a lot of imagination to dream up a place like this," says St. Simonson, who manages much of George, Washington, for Colonial Farms, Ltd., a group of seven area investors who bought out Mr. Brown in 1973.

"It's a real friendly place," says Lora Pratt. "It's quiet all right," says Chet Carden. "Folks care about each other here," adds Pops Buelow.

Ferryman End Strike in Italy

ROME, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—

Ferryman at the port of Civitavecchia last night called off a strike which stopped ferry services between Italy and Sardinia for 24 hours and stranded 15,000 persons on the docks.

The strike at Civitavecchia, 35 miles north of Rome, was over ferryman's demands for higher wages.

Extra police were called into the area to prevent trouble. There were some scuffles but no major disturbances were reported. The strikers went back to work after receiving assurances from the mayor that their demands would be met.

\$22 Million in 5 1 2 Years

Lockheed Admits Payments To Foreign Officials, Parties

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has admitted that it has paid about \$22 million to "foreign officials and foreign political organizations" during the last 5 1 2 years.

Lockheed, which had steadfastly denied paying any foreign bribes or political contributions, defended the practice and said the payments were "necessary in consummating certain foreign sales."

The giant aerospace firm said the overseas payments were made "with the knowledge of management."

Lockheed has been under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Lockheed disclosure, in a statement released Friday with its quarterly earnings report, is the latest in a series of revelations by several large U.S. multinational corporations that they have spent millions of dollars in foreign political contributions and bribes in order to get business abroad.

Senate Investigation

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, called the Lockheed disclosures "deplorable" and said the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, which he chairs, is "now in the process of examining files and preparing to decide how to handle" the Lockheed case.

Lockheed sent large numbers of documents to both the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Church subcommittee in response to subpoenas.

Lockheed declined to detail any of the \$22 million in foreign contributions and said in its statement Friday that "disclosure... could have a serious impact on several hundred million dollars of the company's present backlog" of foreign orders, which the company said totaled \$1.6 billion at midyear.

Lockheed said that it had paid \$147 million in "commissions and other payments to consultants and others" between 1970 and June 29 of this year. "Based on present information, at least 15 per cent is known or thought to have flowed to foreign officials and to foreign political organizations in a number of countries abroad," the firm's statement said.

The Senate subcommittee and the SEC began an investigation of Lockheed after earlier testimony by the Northrop Corp. saying that it was forced to hire consultants, more or less an official American in Vietnam is to know the meaning of a stranger in a strange land.

Saigonese, who consider themselves sophisticated otherwise, gawk at the American walking down the main streets of the city. Appearing outside the downtown area draws a crowd of friendly onlookers.

The American in Vietnam meets surprisingly little hostility and virtually none of it is forthright. From time to time I have detected a glare but no words have been spoken.

A worker at the Saigon airport stopped my interpreter one day and asked if I were Russian. Told I was American, he scoffed and thought the interpreter was kidding. "The Americans have all gone home," he said.

No Harassment

There is no harassment of those few of us left, even the Americans who wanted to leave but were left behind. An American here might expect to be subjected to harangues and lectures, even brainwashing. The opposite is true. It is difficult to get into public lectures where the history of the anti-U.S. war is laid out.

The pro-French prince resigned in October, 1972, after five months in territorial presidency, stepping down because of a political conflict over Comoros independence. He was succeeded by Mr. Abdallah, who took a more militant view toward getting independence from France.

Prince Jaffar recently accused Mr. Abdallah of intransigence in his attitude toward the inhabitants of the island of Mayotte, who refused to go along with Mr. Abdallah's declaration of independence. Pro-French inhabitants have stirred unrest on the island, holding demonstrations and occupying local administrative offices.

A majority of the archipelago's 400,000 inhabitants voted for independence in a referendum in December.

3 Niger Leaders Seized as Plotters

NIAMEY, Niger, Aug. 3 (AP).—President Seyni Kountché announced today the arrest of Vice-President Sani Souma Sido on charges of plotting against the 15-month-old military regime in this West African desert nation.

In a radio broadcast, Lt. Col. Kountché also announced the arrest of leftist politician Djibo Bakari and of Maitourane Gadjio, former head of the government peanut monopoly.

Lt. Col. Kountché and Maj. Sido were the leaders of the army coup which ousted President Hamani Diori as head of state of the formerly French-ruled nation on April 15 of last year.



FATHER MISSING—James Hoffa (left), son of the former Teamster president, and Joe Banes, a Teamster member, talk to newsmen on grounds of the Hoffa estate at Lake Orion, Mich., about disappearance of the elder Hoffa.

Hoffa Still Missing: Man Sought Who Reportedly Held Grudge

LAKE ORION, Mich., Aug. 3 (AP).—A former Teamsters' official, who reportedly held a grudge against missing ex-union president James Hoffa, which began when they were in prison together, was being sought today for questioning by New Jersey authorities.

State police in New Jersey said that they had been asked by authorities in Detroit to question Anthony "Tony Pro" Provenzano about Hoffa's disappearance Wednesday.

Meanwhile, police in Michigan said that they still had no evidence that Hoffa had been abducted.

A source close to Hoffa, 62, said that Hoffa was planning to meet three men—Provenzano, a reputed Mafia figure and a Detroit labor leader—the day that Hoffa disappeared.

The Newark Star-Ledger quoted Provenzano today as saying that he has had no contact with Hoffa in more than four years. However, police in Lake Orion said today that they did not believe New Jersey authorities "or anyone else" had reached Provenzano, 58.

A source said that during their jail terms, Provenzano—forced to step down as head of Teamsters' Local 560 in Union City, N.J.—asked Hoffa to amend the union's pension plan so he would qualify, but Hoffa said he could not change the union's pension plan to include Provenzano.

Agnew Denies Campaign Gifts By Greek Junta

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT).—Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew said Friday that he wants to tell the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities that he knows of no contributions to the Nixon-Agnew campaign from rulers of the Greek military junta.

In a statement issued by his Crofton, Md., office, Agnew said, "So far as I then knew, and now know, the members of the Greek government did not participate, either financially or otherwise, in the Nixon-Agnew campaign efforts, and, up until this very moment, I have no knowledge of any contacts being made between any representatives of the Papadopoulos government and anyone interested in the Nixon-Agnew campaign of either 1968 or 1972."

The members of the select committee discussed Agnew's interest in testifying at a closed session Friday. But no decision was made on whether to schedule his testimony.

Hanoi Delegation Visits Cambodia

BANGKOK, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Cambodia has announced the visit of a North Vietnamese delegation to settle problems between the two neighboring countries. The first official foreign visit since the Communists takeover of Phnom Penh in April.

In a broadcast monitored in Bangkok today, Radio Phnom Penh said the delegation of the Vietnam Workers' party was led by Le Duan, first secretary of the Central Committee.

The Vietnamese news agency reported the visit. Neither said when the visit took place or how long it lasted.

Deputy Admits Errors at Trial Of Miss Little

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 3 (NYT).—The defense in the first-degree murder trial of Joan Little extracted from a key prosecution witness Friday a picture of confusion and disorganization in the investigation of the slaying of Clarence Allgood.

Beaufort County Deputy Sheriff Willis Peachey, who remained on the stand all day, conceded under cross examination that in his investigation of Allgood's death he had lost overlooked or destroyed evidence, had failed to make notes or to take photographs and had not thoroughly searched for fingerprints in the Beaufort County Jail cell where Allgood's half-naked body was found Aug. 27.

Miss Little, a 21-year-old black woman, is accused of stabbing Allgood, a 63-year-old white jailer, with an ice pick in the cell where she was being held on a charge of breaking and entering. Miss Little claims she killed Allgood in self defense as he was trying to rape her.

The ice pick, Deputy Peachey said, was removed from Allgood's hand by another officer.

"I examined it and then stuck it in the pocket of my pants, my back pocket." No examination for fingerprints was made, he said, because "the wooden handle of the pick 'probably would not' have yielded prints. Mr. Peachey will continue his testimony Monday.

3 Niger Leaders Seized as Plotters

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Finland—Unobtrusive Host

Unlike the meeting of the Organisation of African Unity, where the florid characteristics of Idi Amin made the site of the sessions, Uganda, a subject of controversy and doubt, the recent Conference on European Security did not have to compete with its host. Probably Finland, and Urho Kekkonen, its President for the past nineteen years, preferred it that way: Finland began cultivating a low profile long before President Nixon gave currency to the term in the United States. Yet Finland, and "Finlandization," have both symbolic and practical importance for the goals of the Helsinki conference.

To many older Americans, a modest news item to the effect that Finland had paid the last \$3 million of its World War I debt to the United States was a sharp reminder of an earlier day, when Finland's winter war against the Soviet Union in 1939-1940 brought waves of sympathy for the small northern state, and "Finland pays her debts" was almost a battle-crie. Since so much of the international politics of the 1920s and 1930s, so far as the United States was concerned, dealt with the war debts, Finnish integrity in that respect loomed high in American minds—deepening the emotions stirred by the stiff fight the Finns put up against their huge, aggressive and, at the time, clumsy foe.

The Finns went down in defeat, and lost the sizable piece of territory the Kremlin wanted for the protection of Leningrad; when Hitler attacked his Soviet ally, Finland joined in, and formal relations with Washington were strained. But when Finland signed an armistice with the U.S.S.R. in 1944 and the Nazis burned and plundered it in

their retreat, the old sympathy returned. It did not save Finland from paying a heavy indemnity to the Soviet Union, nor from the loss of Petsamo and its mines. But it did mean closer and friendlier ties between Helsinki and Washington.

Finland's position was an anomalous one. A former Russian grand duchy, ruled by the czar, with a much longer background of Swedish domination, Finland was neither quite in the position of free Scandinavia nor the conquered Baltic states. With relatively few resources except its forests, it had major economic difficulties in meeting the indemnity, but did maintain its free domestic institutions against those strains and the pressures from Moscow. But it did not challenge the Soviet Union in the foreign field.

This, essentially, is "Finlandization," a classification which does not fall within Warsaw Pact semi-absorption and communization, but does give Moscow an officially friendly neighbor. The Soviet Union does not wholly refrain from meddling in that neighbor's affairs; whether "his will increase or diminish could be one of the tests of the tough and stubborn Finns. But they are also tough-minded. It used to be said of them that both Finns and Poles would attack tanks with horse cavalry—but only the Poles would hope to win. Now the Finns are making the best they can of the fact that, in effect, they have only horses to match the Soviet tanks, while the Soviet government seems to accept some limitations on its military power because of the moral strength that lies across their northern border. In the situation of Finland lies many of the fears, and something of the hope that came out of Helsinki last week.

After Helsinki

The speeches at Helsinki emphasized what had been evident long before the 35 leaders of different countries had come to Finland's capital. This was the simple fact that agreement on a declaration of European Security could be attained only by giving something to everybody.

For Brezhnev and his associates there was what amounted to Western moral, though not legal, recognition of an ideologically split European continent. For President Ford and the West generally there were vague phrases about greater freedom of movement of persons and ideas.

Each speaker at the summit therefore could and did focus on those portions of the declaration that he found most palatable, while ignoring the others. President Ford emphasized the words about civil liberties and Mr. Brezhnev concentrated on the inviolability of national borders to outside interference.

President Ford's speech on Friday had an understandably defensive tone, reflecting the widespread public criticism the Helsinki meeting has received in the United States. But both critics and supporters can agree with his conclusion that the peoples of Europe and North America "are thoroughly

tired of having their hopes raised and then shattered by empty words and unfulfilled pledges." It is 20 years now since the Eisenhower-Khrushchev summit in Geneva, which gave birth to much talk about "the spirit of Geneva," but signally failed to end the cold war. It is perhaps encouraging that there has been little similar fatuous talk about "the spirit of Helsinki."

Like many other Americans, the New York Times has been deeply skeptical about the Helsinki meeting. We hope we are proved wrong, and that the near future will show concrete progress toward an end of the nuclear arms race, toward genuine cooperation for mutually beneficial purposes and toward the greater exchange of ideas and persons across the great ideological divide that cuts Europe in two. But it was not a happy omen that, even as the Helsinki summit began, a leftist military leader in Portugal was proclaiming the need to use armed forces to repress the majority of the Portuguese people, who want democracy, not Communist dictatorship.

Détente has to be a two-way street if it is to be real and if it is to have a significant role in shaping the world of tomorrow.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Castro Caper

There are some allegations the mind seeks to reject until it is confronted with facts that cannot be ignored. That is the case with the story that a United States government agency hired a mobster to murder the chief of state of a nation with which the United States was at peace.

Robert A. Maheu's account of his role as recruiter for the plot—a statement which apparently parallels his sworn testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence—now makes the story impossible to dismiss. Mr. Maheu says he participated in the plot because "I felt we were in a just war." And he says that his recruit, John Roselli, was persuaded to join in the plan to poison Fidel Castro because "this was in behalf of this government."

But Congress had declared no war on Cuba and the segment of "this government" which was authorizing the plot would have been hard pressed to demonstrate any valid mandate from the people of the United States to murder somebody. Fortunately, so far as

Maheu knew, the signal to pass the poison never came.

Although secret services of other nations doubtless engage in such activities, it was never contemplated by the American people or the Congress to authorize the Central Intelligence Agency to conspire with the Mafia to commit murder. Though the need for an effective intelligence service is manifest, it is equally important that a civilized people impose rational limits on their government agents. As the Castro plot demonstrates, that has hardly been the case. Congress has the unquestionable responsibility to contain the agency—as the New York Times first noted in an editorial some 30 years ago. The development of effective means for Congress to conduct and sustain its oversight responsibilities is the most important task before the two special intelligence committees. There can be few services of greater value to the American people than that of insuring the responsible use of power and guarding against a repetition of such adventures as the CIA's romp with the Mafia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Conservatives' Holy Alliance

If we wished to describe this "Helsinki spirit" more accurately we could say that conservative forces dominated the Conference on Security and Cooperation. The representatives of the Eastern or the Western as well as of the neutral participants indeed agreed unanimously upon keeping the status quo in Europe. As all speakers underlined the principle of the necessity of dynamic action so that the final document of the conference would not remain only a solemn declaration, this interpretation may seem paradoxical. It is however strengthened by

the fact that the present frontiers were de facto agreed upon even if this agreement often includes many kinds of silent reservations. . . . It is perhaps not wrong to say that behind the document signed Friday emerges a new holy alliance of the aforementioned conservative forces. What it can do will be seen during the next two years. It is in any case true, as President Ford pointed out in his speech, that the Helsinki conference will not be judged by the promises that were made but by the promises that will be kept.

—From Uusi Suomi (Helsinki).

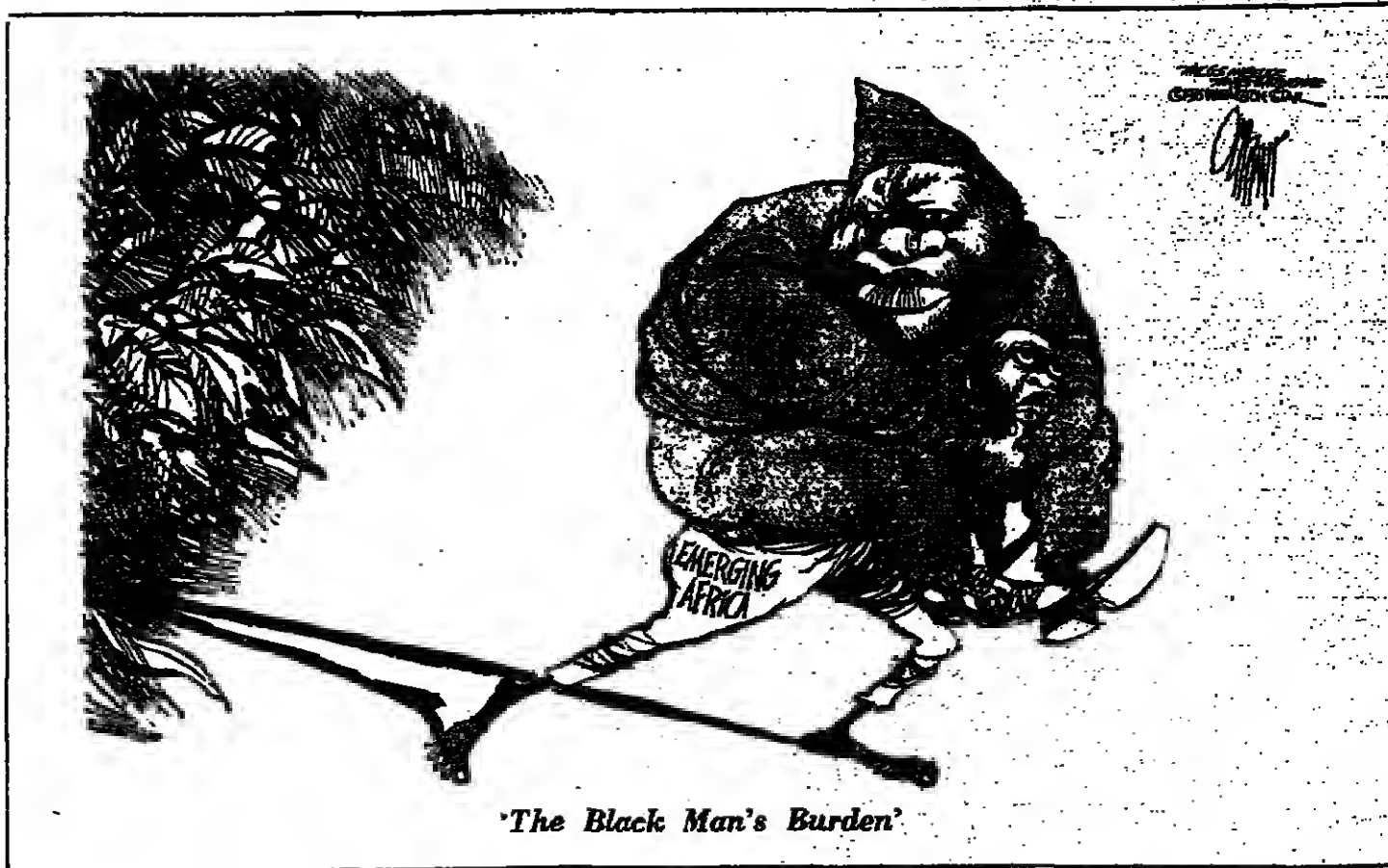
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 4, 1900
WASHINGTON—With a new century come changes in all walks of life, even in the most official and heretofore sacred customs. It is reported that a board of officers at West Point will experiment with and report on khaki uniforms of the type worn by British soldiers in the Transvaal, with a view to the adoption of the dress by United States troops proceeding on foreign service.

Fifty Years Ago

August 4, 1925
DETROIT—"Every church in the United States should provide a hall with a good floor and music for old-fashioned dancing," declares Mr. Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer. "If they desire to hold the youth of today." "The Bible says that there is a time to dance and this is certainly true. It should be for people of all ages and it is only right that the church should set an example."



'The Black Man's Burden'

Can Ford Make the Principles Prevail?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—At the end of the Helsinki "summit" conference, which was billed as the most spectacular gathering of world leaders since the Congress of Vienna, the main story in The New York Times was that the New York subway fare was going up 50 cents, and the top headlines in the Boston Globe were that Turkey had turned down a \$50-million loan from the United States and that the Boston Red Sox had won a doubleheader from the Detroit Tigers.

This tells us something about the modern world. The fear of a major world war is no longer a dominating force in people's minds. They apparently are pleased to see by satellite television their political leaders getting out of limousines and smiling through swinging doors, and talking about peace rather than war, but they are more interested in jobs, prices, and other tangible things nearer home.

So it is easy to be skeptical and even cynical about the noble principles of the Helsinki summit conference. They were little more than a repetition of the promises of the United Nations Charter, which have been ignored and violated for more than a generation, but probably there is nothing wrong in repeating them now, and they can be put to the test in an atmosphere of peace quite different from the mood of the San Francisco conference 30 years ago.

Immediate Test

The immediate test lies in Portugal and the Middle East. The "Spirit of Helsinki" like the "Spirit of Camp David" under Eisenhower, and the "Spirit of Glassboro, N.J." under President Johnson, was that the big powers should forget the past and work together for a new world order, but the atmosphere of suspicion is almost as great now as it was in 1945.

At that time, the Soviet Union was suffering from the effects of the most savage war in history, with tens of millions of its people killed and most of its industrial plant destroyed. It was living under the domination of fear, and determined to believe that the United States was bent on its destruction.

The tragedy of these last years of the third quarter of the century is that the Soviet Union consistently misjudged the mind and policy of America. It simply could not believe that the United States, with a monopoly of atomic weapons, would not keep on producing them. (After the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs, Washington's stockpile, despite its monopoly, was exactly zero.) Moscow could not understand that the most powerful nation in the world would rebuild the enemy countries of Italy and West Germany, unless it intended to encircle and destroy the Soviet Union.

Even when the U.S.S.R. was invited to join in the reconstruction of both Western and Eastern Europe under the Marshall Plan, it refused to do so in the fear that America, like France in the days of Napoleon and Germany in the days of Hitler, was out to destroy Russia, even after Eisenhower, against Churchill's advice, held his troops back from deep penetration into Eastern Europe.

Some progress has obviously been made in East-West relations as a result of all this. There were only 29 years of peace between the end of the First World War in 1918 and the beginning of the Second World War in 1939, and gradually Washington and Moscow have begun to talk about avoiding war, and reducing arms, but at the Helsinki conference it was clear that concessions were made again primarily by the United States and not by the Soviet Union.

In the last couple of years, the United States has pulled out of Southeast Asia, agreed at Helsinki that the geographical frontiers of Eastern Europe—imposed by Soviet military power—should be "unalterable," rejected Israel's military conquest of Arab territory, and voted to end the economic embargo on Communist Cuba.

Moscow's response to these practical concessions has merely been to renew in the spectacularly vague and ambiguous promises of the Helsinki communiqué what it

promised and repudiated in the United Nations Charter, and it is only fair to insist, as President Ford and Prime Minister Wilson of Britain suggested at Helsinki, that Moscow keep its promises and not merely proclaim them. Specifically, on the promise not to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries, will the Soviet Union now cooperate for peace in Portugal and the Middle East? The basis of "détente" has been that the strategic status quo should be maintained, but Moscow is still insisting that the West should not intervene in the internal affairs of Eastern Europe, while Moscow is still free to finance the Communist forces in Portugal and perpetuate the turmoil of the Middle East.

President Ford has gone along

with this one-sided game, apparently in the belief that if he agrees that the frontiers in Eastern Europe are "unalterable," the Soviet Union will agree that human rights and internal affairs are also unalterable, but this compromise, which should probably have been arranged before Helsinki, now has to be tested after Brezhnev got the border agreements he wanted more than anything else.

Consequently, it will be interesting to see now what Ford does with this problem. He has obviously gained politically at home by all those satellite pictures of him meeting with Brezhnev, Schmidt, Wilson and the other leaders. His timing has been good. It is a rule of radio that there must never be an instant

of silence, and it is the law of television that, regardless of what happens, news must expand on the evening network shows to fill whatever time is left by the advertisements for Alka Seltzer and "the old one-two." So Ford has dominated the news while the Congress has gone on vacation, but it remains to be seen whether his principles and his policies are as good as his politics and propaganda.

He insisted in Helsinki that the test was not the promises made there but the promises kept, and this, he said, could be decided only in the future. But in Portugal, and in the Middle East, the future is now, and the question is whether Ford and Kissinger can make the principles of Helsinki prevail in Lisbon, Cairo, and Tel Aviv.

By C. L. Sulzberger

HELSINKI—The primary purpose of the European security summit was to sign and seal a document already delivered by negotiators from 35 participating nations after exhaustively long sessions held in Helsinki and Geneva. The atmospheres were astonishingly cordial and optimistic.

Moreover, what might be regarded as a bonus was the chance for chiefs of government to hold private bilateral exchanges between prepared speeches. Whether these have fared better, anything truly useful can only be confirmed by time. But this kind of congress isn't needed in order to produce top-level talks during an era of perpetual diplomacy; but the multitude of governmental chiefs present facilitated contacts.

As for the formal summit, the declaration, now officially autographed by everyone from San Marino and Liechtenstein to the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., transcends in importance the torrents of oratory that cascaded over it. However, the declaration isn't, as the United States stresses, a ratified treaty.

Perhaps that would be out of place. There hasn't yet been a final treaty putting an end to World War II. Nevertheless, it would be awkward to draw one up now—30 years late—especially since Germany, the main culprit, is partitioned in two with each

half belonging to a rival military bloc.

But what this summit is designed to do is to put an official end to the cold war. For that purpose only a cold peace is required. Cold war doesn't involve battles; cold peace doesn't involve treaties. The question is, can the agreed declaration really achieve its aim? It is worth examining its carefully written clauses with this in mind.

The document pledges signatories to "refrain from direct or indirect use of force, or to direct, against other parties. These words should particularly comfort Yugoslavia, which faces tense days after the death of Tito, benevolent doyen of this meeting.

While promising to respect existing frontiers except if they are changed by peaceful agreement—a sop to Bonn which means little since East Germany isn't going to give up the ghost voluntarily—the declaration adds a phrase bound to cause trouble. This says:

"The participating states regard as inviolable all (my emphasis) one another's frontiers as well as the frontiers of all states in Europe, and therefore they will refrain now and in the future from assaulting these frontiers."

Does this mean Moscow and Washington confirm "all" each other's borders everywhere, for example in Soviet Asia? That would hardly warm China's heart. Peking has vast claims along its Russian frontier, the world's longest. This seems a curious drafting lapse—or, rather, a brilliant Russian drafting accomplishment. But the United States has no borders in Europe, Washington, however, acknowledges a Chinese border. Peking, however, unjust and refuses to accept.

The 35-nation accord commits signatories to "refrain from direct or indirect assistance to terrorist activities, or to subversive, or other activities directed toward the violent overthrow of the regime of another participating state." Well, it's probably fortunate for Washington that Chile and Guatemala aren't European.

Nevertheless, although Russia emphasizes only Third World agency in its training courses at Leningrad University, Moscow, and special camps in Odessa, Baku, Tashkent and Simferopol, the French now directly controlled secret police directly controlled three Cuban agents expelled from Paris for connection with a political murder in France.

The summit announces intentions of promoting security and lessening tension in the Mediterranean. This should be great news for the Greeks and Turks, to say nothing of the Israelis and Arabs. It also promises reduction of armed forces in the region. Will the Soviet and U.S. Mediterranean fleets depart, as starters?

The signatories promise to publish "economic and commercial information." I wonder if Soviet statistics will now be taken off Moscow's secret list of classified information.

They also say all governments will "facilitate wider travel by their citizens." It will be fun to see how Russia handles that one; probably the way it handled previous pledges of honoring freedom of movement in both the Soviet constitution and the U.N. Charter.

Finally, and maybe this seems self-serving while it involves my trade, the agreement pledges gradual progress in the impact of newspapers and magazines printed abroad. Considering Lenin's concept of journalism as a function of state propaganda, I would expect this promise to proceed with the pace of a glacier. I do not suspect swift display of The New York Times beside Pravda in Moscow libraries.

Futility of The Helsinki Document

By William Buckley Jr.

WASHINGTON—It is a high piece of gallows humor that the 35 chiefs who convened the Helsinki security summit spent hours and hours over the inflections of its phrases. On one occasion they met to discuss a couple of countries simply wouldn't agree on how a particular phrase should be communicated. So they came up with a wonderful solution to that problem:—How about wording the problem-sentence incoherently?

Everybody sighed with relief, and the result was: "That such cooperation, with due regard to the different levels of economic development, can be developed, on the basis of equality and mutual satisfaction of the participants and of reciprocity permitting, as a whole, an equitable distribution of advantages and obligations of comparable scale, with respect for bilateral and multilateral agreements."

Nobody is going to invoke that sentence to do anything.

It is a matter of fact, I can only think of a single political document the exact formulation of which has meant as much as life and death itself for human beings, and that is the United States Constitution, on whose least inflection sits the scaffolding of myriad decisions of the Supreme Court which tell us such earthy things as that we may not be electrocuted, or that we must send our children to a school of another man's choice or that we cannot pray with God on government premises.

The Soviet Union ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its social and economic counterpart in the fall of 1973 without the least attraction to its obligations—indeed, it serves the Soviet Union primarily as a catalog of human rights they can deprive the people of.

Even so, if we take the arguments of C. L. Sulzberger and A. Schlesinger, and against the arguments of G. Ford and H. Kissinger, there is no question who wins. The critics of the Helsinki operation are saying very simply that the effect of the entire exercise is to sanctify the status quo. This means a great many things, but primarily that the nations will continue under Soviet domination, and never mind that the Soviet empire continues to seek to subvert the governments of other countries and to upset the status quo elsewhere. The State Department's argument that, after all, the Helsinki document authorities' peaceable changes in existing boundaries is about as relevant as the argument of an abolitionist in 1789 to the effect that the Constitution, while authorizing slavery, also set up a mechanism for amending the Constitution.

It is easy to understand a lot of things. Easy to understand, for instance, why the United States would not, or could not go to war to save Hungary, or to save Czechoslovakia; easy, even to understand why, at the margin, we simply picked up and left Indochina, never mind our treaty obligations and the rest of it. What is not easy to understand is the air of jubilation we crank up every time we get fleeced.

When the principal foreign writer for The New York Times is appalled by our tergiversation in Helsinki, it is time for a quite general re-examination of what is necessary? Because West Germany, France, and England wanted us to go to Helsinki? Well, assuming we did not dare risk their displeasure, why send President Ford over there with cases of champagne? Why not send an under-secretary of state, leaving Ford conspicuously absent? Why couldn't Ford, while visiting in Auschwitz, read aloud the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and ask the question openly: What is the point of yet another document, when the document we formulated 23 years ago, ratified by the United Nations two years ago, goes unremarked except at synthetic celebrations at the United Nations where no one dares address the Soviet delegate about his violations of it?

After a while, Neville Chamberlain stopped celebrating Nazi Germany's successes. Why is it necessary for us to celebrate the successes of the Soviet Union? Do we believe that by so doing we can transmute them into successes for the free world? The most appropriate gesture, at Helsinki, would have been to decline to accept an English translation of the 108-page document. Why not just let it circulate in Russian, for the personal delight of Leonid Brezhnev? After all, who else has anything to celebrate?

Few Believed Involved

Anti-Amin Group Surfaces
With Bomb Series in Kampala

By Raymond Wilkinson

KAMPALA, Aug. 3 (UPI).—An underground resistance organization dedicated to toppling President Idi Amin has started operating in Uganda.

The guerrillas—calling themselves the Uganda Liberation Movement—surfaced during the past two weeks when they staged a series of bombings in the capital to try to embarrass Field Marshal Amin during a summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

Little is known of the group except that its strength is probably no more than a few dozen well-armed Ugandans, including some military men.

It is the first announced resistance organization operating within Uganda itself since Mar-

shal Amin came to power in a military coup more than four years ago.

According to diplomatic reports, the group exploded its first bombs late last month at the start of the OAU conference. One blast damaged an electric pylon four kilometers from the city center. Several other bombs were defused before they went off.

One report said that troops cordoned off a traffic island a few yards from where the OAU summit was being held and a metal object—probably a bomb—was taken away.

Several persons have been arrested in connection with the incidents, these reports said.

After the first bomb exploded, security was tightened around the conference center and hotels and heavily armed troops in camouflage uniforms patrolled city streets at night.

Bazookas Stolen

Military equipment, including bazookas, was stolen from a military barracks a few days ago.

Talk spread throughout the conference—"Don't stand next to President Amin at any public function. He is a marked man."

But despite such threats, the organization's ability to topple President Amin remains to be proved.

The soldier-president can call up a guard of several thousands to guard his life. But President Amin frequently wanders around without any escort at all.

He demonstrated his vulnerability to a well-organized assassination attempt several times during the OAU conference.

Before Marriage

This reporter met him by chance at a public swimming pool before his latest marriage and talked with him for half an hour.

Marshall Amin had driven himself to the pool in his Citroën Maserati. No guards were present.

Later he drove his bride through Kampala several miles to a military exercise.

President Amin has said that he has been told in a dream exactly when and how he is going to die and so is not worried. But he said these details were a state secret.

Trying to brush up his image as a "moderate, frank and fair man" now that he is chairman of the OAU, President Amin denied during the weekend that he had presided over a four-year reign of terror in Uganda, including the killings of perhaps 250,000 persons.

He produced a report drawn up by a Ugandan commission which concluded that there had been 22 political deaths in four years in Uganda, and 315 persons had been reported missing.

Request to Israel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 3 (UPI).—In 1971, Idi Amin asked Israel for military aid to invade Tanzania and open a land route to the sea, ex-Foreign Minister Abba Eban said yesterday.

"He asked us for our most sophisticated weapons—jets," Mr. Eban recalled. "And when I asked him, 'Mr. President, why do you need these weapons?' he replied simply, 'I want to bomb Dar es Salaam.'"

"And when I got over the shock," I said, "Mr. President, why?" He said, "We must have an opening to the sea."

After 4 Years of Anti-Guerrilla Duty

S. Africa Recalls Last of Police in Rhodesia

By Tom Lambert

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 3.—After more than four years of anti-guerrilla duty in Rhodesia, South Africa is recalling the remainder of its paramilitary policemen from this country.

During their stay here, an estimated 20 South African policemen were killed in clashes with Rhodesia's black nationalist guerrillas or mishaps in the combat zones.

The South African police pull-out appears to leave Rhodesia on its own to continue fighting

the guerrillas or negotiate with them on their demand for immediate black majority rule in this country of more than 5 million blacks and about 250,000 whites.

Rhodesia Resentment

The police pullout, announced here and confirmed in the South African capital at Pretoria Friday, seems likely to deepen the resentment of some Rhodesians toward their neighbor state to the south.

In announcing the departure of the policemen, Rhodesian Defense Minister Pieter van der Byl had suggested publicly that Rhodesians get "back in business" fighting the guerrillas, against whom he has promised a vigorous offensive.

Most of the estimated 2,000 South African policemen who had been stationed here already have gone home. Only about 200 still are in rear-area Rhodesian camps to which the contingent withdrew after Mr. Smith offered in December to negotiate with the nationalists.

It is not known whether, in



TOKYO RIOT—A youth is arrested by riot police while friend tries to help during Tokyo demonstration in protest visit of Premier Takeo Miki to United States.

Evidence Is Cited That Chile
Detains Many Reported Slain

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 3 (UPI).—The government-controlled press in Chile is listing 119 leftist extremists as having been killed fighting among themselves or against security forces in Argentina. There is substantial evidence, however, that they have been detained in Chile.

In recent weeks, the Chilean press has mounted a campaign to impress upon the public its version of the fate of the alleged extremists. Evidence shows, however, that virtually all were picked up months ago by intelligence forces of the military government in Chile. A total of 115 of them have been named in long-standing appeals of habeas corpus lodged in their behalf in Chilean courts.

"We suspect that many of these supposed extremists have in fact been eliminated or have died under torture while under detention in Chile," said a Chilean lawyer who has defended leftist political prisoners in the aftermath of the 1973 military coup that overthrew the Marxist government of the late President Salvador Allende.

"The Chilean intelligence forces have a serious problem justifying the disappearance of people who were detained by them," said the lawyer. "We are now waiting for more lists of alleged extremists who have died abroad."

Detention Acknowledged

The Chilean government had previously acknowledged the detention of some of the persons who are now being reported dead abroad. In some cases, relatives of the alleged victims have filed legal statements in which they swore that bodies found in Argentina and officially identified as those of their relatives were in fact the corpses of strangers.

The Chilean press and government have repeatedly spoken of a confrontation last month be-

Brazil Leader
Says Democracy
To Come Slowly

BRASILIA, Aug. 3 (UPI).—President Ernesto Geisel Friday assured the nation of his commitment to a gradual return to democracy but made it clear he would not be pressured.

Gen. Geisel said in a nationwide television and radio broadcast, "Once again, I reiterate my administration's determination to continue to improve the country's political institutions."

In an apparent response to growing pressure from the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement, the press and intellectuals, Gen. Geisel said, "The government will not relinquish its exceptional powers, nor will it give in to pressures from interest groups that want to bypass the various stages of political development."

He said democratization was "a process which must be slow and gradual so that it can be long-lasting, constructive and socially just."

The opposition has urged Gen. Geisel to give up his near-dictatorial powers. But he said his policy involves a "humanistic and integral development capable of harmoniously combining the political, social and economic sectors of the national community. And only with this development will we arrive at a state of democratic normalcy."

San Salvador Students
Protest Police Action

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Leftist students taking refuge in the cathedral here have demanded the resignation of the nation's defense minister, a government spokesman said yesterday.

An unknown number of university students seized the cathedral on Friday to protest police repression of a demonstration on Wednesday in which several students were reported killed.

Guerrillas
Offer Truce
In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Argentina's most highly trained guerrilla band yesterday proposed a truce with the government in exchange for varied demands including the freeing of all guerrilla and political prisoners.

The Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) announced the terms of the armistice in a communiqué. It asked the government of President Isabel Peron to "liberate immediately all the guerrilla prisoners, all political and social prisoners" and repeal "all repressive legislation," specifically, the 1973 law that declared the organization illegal.

In exchange, the guerrilla group would free army chief Argentineo Larrazure, who has been in captivity for nearly a year. The ERP said it would also "suspend military operations on the same day in which all the military prisoners are freed."

The communiqué was issued during the worst crisis in Argentina since the Peronists returned to power in May, 1973.

Earlier, the government said Mrs. Peron would delegate some presidential duties to her cabinet ministers. Government sources said Mrs. Peron planned an eight-day rest at the seaside resort of Mar del Plata.

Resting at Home

Mrs. Peron has been secluded on doctor's orders at her suburban residence to recover from nervous strain and exhaustion.

The Cabinet met Friday to deal with the economic and political crisis. Guerrilla violence claimed 13 lives last week alone.

The police were trying to identify a woman found with her throat slit and her face burned beyond recognition 36 miles south of the capital at Punta Lara beach, a frequent dumping ground for the rightist death squad called the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance.

The police also confirmed that the bodies of two young men and a dynamited body found Wednesday were those of leftist militants.

The AAA members carry police credentials and customarily abduct wanted leftists to murder them, often disguising their bodies to delay identification. Police sources earlier this week said six other victims had been found in such conditions.

Leftist terrorists killed three persons last week.

18 Drown in Gdansk

WARSAW, Aug. 3 (AP).—Eighteen persons drowned in Gdansk Friday when a coastal passenger boat overturned a river ferry after its propeller snagged the ferry's mooring cable, the news agency PAP reported yesterday.

Obituaries

Muir Mathieson, Conducted
Music for Noted U.K. Films

OXFORD, England, Aug. 3 (AP).—Muir Mathieson, 64, an orchestra conductor who directed the music for many of Britain's best films, died in a hospital here yesterday.

He arranged and conducted music for more than 600 films, including "Brief Encounter," "Hamlet" and "Oliver Twist." He was also principal conductor of the Sinfonia of London.

Horace H. F. Jayne

PALM BEACH, Fla., Aug. 3 (UPI).—Horace H. F. Jayne, 77, one of the world's foremost experts on Oriental art, died at his home here Friday.

Mr. Jayne from 1921 until 1939 served as curator of Far Eastern art at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. He was a member of the first China expedition dispatched by Harvard University's Fogg Museum in 1923-24 and co-leader of its second China expedition in 1925-1926.

In 1939 he became vice-director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, where he remained until 1948.

From 1950 to 1954, he served on the China desk of the Voice of America and then returned to the Philadelphia Museum as vice-director before his retirement.

Dr. Edward T. Tyler

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3 (AP).—Dr. Edward T. Tyler, 62, one of the first researchers on oral contraceptives, died of a heart attack Wednesday. Dr. Tyler was considered one of the world's foremost authorities on human fertility.

Gary Sanders

BUENA PARK, Calif., Aug. 3 (AP).—Gary Sanders, a promising young golf professional out of the University of Southern California, died at Beach Community Hospital Friday, two days after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Sanders, 25, was stricken at his home Wednesday night after returning from the Canadian Open. He had learned in late June that he had cancer of the lymph glands and was scheduled for surgery tomorrow at the UCLA Medical Center. His death was believed to have been unrelated to the cancer.

Before turning professional two years ago, Mr. Sanders won the U.S. Junior, Pacific-8 Conference and Southwestern American

Communist Group

Uncovered in Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—A secret Communist organization has been uncovered in Egypt and its 20 members arrested and charged with attempting to overthrow the government, newspapers reported today.

Al Akhbar said the group, the International Communist League, had links with the Arab Communist Organization in Syria, five of whose members were hanged yesterday in Damascus for committing terrorist acts. The newspapers described the Egyptian organization, which they said was based in Paris and Beirut, as extreme Marxist-Trotskyite.

tear titles and twice was an all-American.

Salvatore Ghilardi

ARZACHENA, Sardinia, Aug. 3 (AP).—"Mister Billion," Sardinia's richest farmer, died at 89 in this village in northeast Sardinia Wednesday.

Salvatore Ghilardi achieved wealth and got the nickname of "Mister Billion" early in the 1960s when representatives of Prince Karim Aga Khan offered him a billion lire for a large piece of coastal land.

"A billion is not enough, I want millions," was Mr. Ghilardi's answer. He had never heard of nine-zero figures and suspected a trick behind "miliardo," a word new to him.

They finally reached an agreement mutually satisfactory in the neighborhood of a billion lire (\$16 million) for the land of Lascia Rulu, now the heart of the Emerald Coast, Sardinia's land strip developed by the Aga Khan into a resort.

Madrid Urban Guerrillas Kill
Policeman, Wound Another

MADRID, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Urban guerrillas early today attacked a police patrol in a Madrid suburb, killing one policeman and injuring another, police sources said.

In another development reflecting political unrest in Spain, the military command of the Madrid region announced the arrests of two more military officers. Seven others were detained five days ago for what government sources said was a political matter.

The shooting of the policemen followed other political violence in Madrid, Barcelona and the Basque region that left at least two persons dead and six injured last week.

The news agency Cifra said the slain policeman was 45 and that his companion, 48, was seriously wounded.

Civil Guard Patrol

The two policemen were members of the Civil Guard. They were patrolling a street in suburban San Isidro when three men fired bursts of submachine-gun fire at them from a car.

The attack repeated the pattern of two fatal shootings of Madrid policemen in mid-July. Police have since arrested 21 alleged members of the Maoist "Revolutionary Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Front" and charged them with the earlier attacks on the policemen and other acts of violence "aimed at creating a climate of terror."

The military arrests were announced by the headquarters of Gen. Angel Campaño, the commander of the Madrid military region. "Since the first arrests [Wednesday] two more have taken place, bringing the total to nine—a major and seven captains of the army and an air force captain," the announcement said.

Residents Step
Over Dying Man
In Rest Home

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 3 (AP).—An 85-year-old man lay dying for more than four hours in the hallway of an old people's home here while several persons apparently stepped over him and others told him to shut up and go away, the police said.

They said the man, identified as Edwin Ponting, walked into the hallway early Thursday and fell down in front of a door. They said he died in the same spot four hours later.

They said a resident opened the door of his room, then shut it. Officers said other occupants told the man to shut up and go away.

The police said the man was still pleading for help and pounding four hours later while other elderly residents, on their way to breakfast, must have stepped over him.

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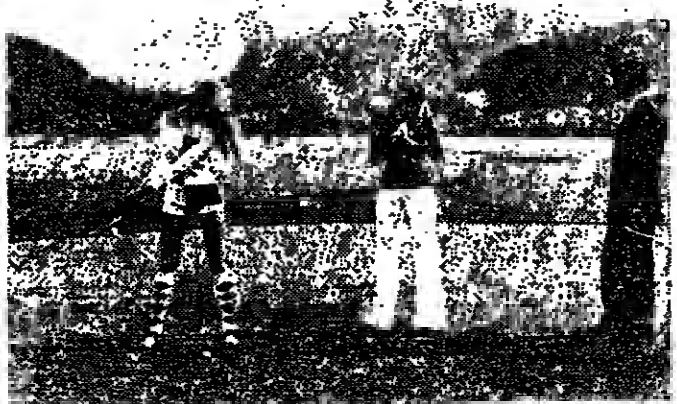
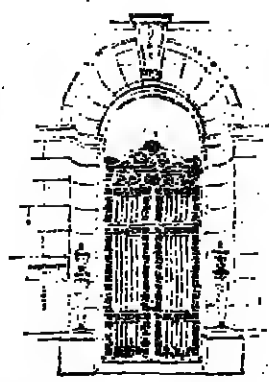


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Ioannis Katsodinos, now under secretary of defense and a general at the time of the coup, told the court: "All the generals are responsible. I admit, and will certainly be the first to accept my share of the blame."

Mr. Katsodinos said that "deliberately circulated rumors" of pending Communist insurrection and expected action by the generals and King to counter it gave the colonels credibility when they issued take-over orders in the name of anti-Communism and the monarch.

Mr. Katsodinos said that he and his associates at the time feared the ensuing political crisis and alleged growing leftist influence.

If Nixon Had Been a Gandhi

India's Plight Underlines The Lessons of Watergate

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON. — Perspectives on this anguishing era in the United States have widened during the year that has passed since Richard Nixon resigned as president last Aug. 9 to avoid impeachment.

Mr. Nixon's fall from the place of the world's most powerful figure to that of the stooped, aging, disgraced man walking along a California beach, pathetically holding out his hand to tourists, stands as the most wretched human spectacle this country has ever seen.

Pathos is tempered by the thought that other men, once powerful, who served Mr. Nixon's cause or conspired with him either have been, are now, or surely will be, incarcerated in jail while he is free to come and go as he pleases for the rest of his life because his successor pardoned him.

Practical

President Ford is a practical politician and does the kinds of things practical politicians usually do.

When he slipped down to his office one quiet Sunday morning and without advance word to his

fellows citizens signed Mr. Nixon's pardon, he acted to save himself many problems. Perhaps, too, he spared the nation the ordeal of seeing a former president indicted, tried and possibly convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. It was a dilemma, in banishing it, however, Mr. Ford bypassed the doctrine of equal justice under the law, a foundation of democracy. True, his act was a humane one. Essentially, it was an expedient.

The recent eclipse of democracy in India makes Watergate look both more reassuring and more startling than it did a year ago when the United States was undergoing the shock of the revelations about Mr. Nixon's efforts to ruin his enemies, to subvert government agencies and to maneuver both inside and outside the law to concentrate power in his own hands.

It is more startling because the events in India inevitably raise the question: What if Nixon, while still at the height of his powers, yet knowing the calamity threatened to himself by disclosures in the Senate committee, the courts and the press had attempted what Indira Gandhi has actually done?

Unsound Mind?

What if he had tried to imprison his enemies, use force against certain newspapers, television networks and even some members of Congress, relying on the loyalty of the armed forces to the commander in chief? What if he had attempted all that and more in a state of unsound mind perhaps? Some observers now tend to attribute such a condition to him in his latter months in office.

The frightening thought is that the United States probably was closer to some form of usurpation and authoritarianism during the Nixon administration than at any other time in its history.

The reassuring aspect, on the other hand, is that despite the great erosion of U.S. institutions in the last generation, U.S. democracy proved stable in the face of unprecedented political trauma. In contrast with the brief and uncertain span of democratic traditions in India, two centuries of democracy and independence in the United States had created a great reservoir of political strength with which to contain a national crisis. Even the taking of office by a new president and vice-president, neither of whom had been elected to those positions, worked out better than many had feared.

Hostility

The press, confronted with official hostility and lies, the Su-

preme Court, faced with the issue of whether Mr. Nixon must surrender the tapes, the Senate Watergate committee under former Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., the House Judiciary Committee under Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., and the U.S. District Court under Judge John Sirica all carried out the functions contemplated under Constitution and custom.

What was threatened under Mr. Nixon was one-man rule accomplished through infringement of civil liberties, misuse of government agencies and powers, frustration of Congress, blackmail of individuals, subversion of political opposition, the illegal siphoning of money from corporations, and relentless attack on the constitutional rights of the press and television, as exemplified by the depredations of Spiro Agnew.

Another reassuring thought a year later, especially after the spectacle of India and Portugal, is the defense built into U.S. society against an outright coup d'état. The very diversity and breadth of U.S. life would make a military seizure difficult. Merely to recall the nature of the demonstrations against the war in Vietnam is to realize how unmanageable the United States could be for anyone attempting to suppress liberties at home.

Resistance

Fortunately, the armed forces of the United States and their uniformed and civilian leaders remain reasonably well integrated with the fabric of national life and tradition. A usurper would encounter deep resistance from them. Recent events here and abroad are a reminder that it behooves the country to maintain armed forces in touch with the people, all the more so now that we have turned to the expedient of professional forces.

Recent events are a reminder, too, of the importance of maintaining moderate political leadership. While Mr. Nixon was a good vote-getter at a time of low tide for the Democratic party, he was not a charismatic leader who could arouse passion among vast numbers of those who had voted for him. In these difficult times the great danger would be the choice of a leader who might succeed in sweeping people so far from their moorings that they would assent to authoritarian government.

From a year's distance, it is clear that Watergate was the culmination of two particular misfortunes.

One was that a certain corruption of the office of the President had been at work for a long time. Because of modern problems, especially the invention of nuclear weapons, power had increasingly become centered in the



FAREWELL—Richard Nixon waving before boarding a helicopter on the White House lawn last Aug. 9, following an emotional farewell speech to members of his staff.

Kingly Role

The combination of increasing pomp, greater power and the availability of television created a kingly role for the man who occupied the White House. Beginning with Lyndon Johnson, particularly, the presidency became more isolated, secretive, ruthless and Machiavellian.

The second misfortune was that just at this vulnerable moment in the presidency, the White House was taken over in 1969 by unprincipled men who carried corruption across the borderline of criminal activity.

A president, whoever he may be, is a human being. No human being is perfect. When a man runs for the office, people have to take him on faith. There is no way to know for sure what a president will do. This problem will always be with us.

From testimony in the courts and before the Ervin committee and especially from the voices on the incredible White House tapes, we know that Mr. Nixon was a complicated man full of deceit, hatred and fear of per-

secution by his supposed enemies. A worse type of personality in the White House cannot be imagined. Yet Mr. Nixon's penchant for trickery had been known to voters for years before he was elected president. The lesson must be that wrong men will be elected to high office again. The country will have to stay strong enough to deal with them as it dealt with Mr. Nixon.

Struggle

Recent discouraging disclosures about the CIA and the FBI simply add to our understanding that self-government is an endless struggle. The United States is not now in the danger of what happened in Watergate and so the threat is reduced for the time. But other kinds of corruption will crop up as long as there is government by men and women. Indeed with such examples of India, Portugal and Italy at hand it is apparent that modern society is difficult to govern in any form.

No handy solution exists. As we have known for a long time, the best hope lies in strong law, honest enforcement, good men and women in the right places, a sound economy, a sense of fairness and tolerance and a strong tradition of civil liberties. Even then it will be tough.

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Congress Wins Quick Victory

Kissinger Caught Off Guard On Sale of Rockets to Jordan

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON (WP).—On July 9, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left New York for a trip to Paris, Geneva, Bonn and London. Among the many top State Department officials on the plane were the assistant secretary for Middle Eastern affairs, his deputy and the head of the policy planning staff. Under Secretary Joseph Sisco, Mr. Kissinger's chief Middle East specialist, left the next day to join the group in Geneva.

That day, July 10, while Mr. Kissinger was busy thinking about energy problems, arms control and two forthcoming speeches—on the United Nations and on morality in foreign policy—the Defense Department, as required by law, informed Congress of the administration's plan to sell Jordan 14 batteries of sophisticated Hawk ground-to-air missiles.

The disclosure touched off a tremendous storm that forced the administration to pull back from a vote, soured relations with the most moderate of the Arab states, left Israel feeling deceived and made some members of Congress wonder if the left hand knows what the right hand is doing in this government.

There is unanimity now on only one point, a refrain heard at the State Department, the Defense Department and on Capitol Hill: It was not the most brilliantly handled operation.

There is also the suggestion that if Mr. Kissinger had been minding the store instead of trying to run the State Department from an airplane, he or one of his chief aides might just possibly have been able to limit the damage by intervening with the Jordanians or with the Israelis, or both, to prevent the debacle.

But Mr. Kissinger admits he was taken by surprise. He told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in closed session July 24 that he did not know the notification to Congress was to cover the entire \$60-million air defense deal, including the 14 Hawk missile batteries.

Mr. Kissinger described it, apparently, as a "blunder." The administration's "blunder" was that Mr. Kissinger, as Mr. Sisco and Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton, who has a deserved reputation as a man of honor, had informed the Israelis during the first week of May that they would be receiving three Hawk missile batteries. He was talking about the first installment, and State Department officials said it was made clear that there would be more deliveries.

Israeli Rage

The Israelis, however, remember only the mention of three batteries. If Mr. Atherton said anything about follow-on deliveries, they say, it did not register, because the Israelis were outraged about the mere fact of a new arms package going to Jordan. To them, this was contrary to terms the U.S. government had itself set in announcing the assessment of Middle East policy—that there would be no new arms commitments. In fact, a letter of offer for Lance missiles, surface-to-surface missiles with a



HAWKS—The U.S. Army's Hawk guided missiles on a portable launching vehicle at a military testing facility.

range of about 100 miles, for Israel had already been sent to Congress. However, the administration decided not to act on it during the reassessment.

In informing Congress about the offer of 14 Hawk missile batteries, the Pentagon was only following standard operating procedure, sources there say.

The White House had sent down the order to sell this kind of air defense system to Jordan and the planned "Security Assistance Agency" prepared the necessary papers. At the State Department it was initiated at the desk level. Mr. Kissinger was out of town, an aide observed, but there seemed no reason to seek higher authority because the deal had already been approved and this has been a long-standing supply relationship with Jordan.

There was no way administration aides could accommodate three surface-to-air missiles and supporting radar equipment, a package devised to meet Jordan's ability to pay. When it became clear that Saudi Arabia was prepared to pay for Jordan's air defense, King Hussein opted for the more expensive Hawk and requested 23 batteries.

A Hawk battery consists of six launchers, each accommodating three surface-to-air missiles and supporting radar equipment. State Department officials say King Hussein argued that the Syrians were pressing Soviet weapons on him; his army knew about it and would think only six from the United States inadequate.

State Department officials said the number of 14 batteries was arrived at in negotiation, a compromise between the six recommended by the Pentagon after a team went to Jordan in February, and the request from the King.

House Move

The House International Relations Committee on July 24 rejected the proposed sale. In the face of almost certain defeat in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the administration last Monday announced that it was temporarily withdrawing its proposal for the missile sale.

The administration's hope is that senators will cool and see way or be found to meet the commitment made to Jordan—King Hussein is insisting he will not compromise on fewer than 14 batteries—and also win congressional approval. It is apparently hoped that if an Israel-Egypt interim agreement can be negotiated, and if arms start flowing again to Israel, opposition will diminish. For the time being, however, the administration says it will continue to submit the same letter of offer throughout the congressional recess, with the promise that Congress will have 30 days to reconsider the issue in September.

The American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee welcomed the administration's decision to pull back from a confrontation. Officials of the lobbying group were congratulating themselves on a victory but also sought to stress that they did not in principle oppose the sending of arms to Jordan.

Jordanian Premier Zaid Rifai also claimed a victory in announcing the administration's decision to "postpone the vote."

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., who sponsored the law giving Congress a veto power over foreign military sales, also claimed a victory.

Of all the parties involved, only the administration admits to suffering a defeat.



ON THE BEACH—Richard Nixon during a stroll on the beach last month at San Clemente, Calif.

Parapsychology: At the Point Where the Laughter Stops

By Al Martinez

LOS ANGELES.—Parapsychology, once ridiculed as a doctrine of the occult, is winning new interest among physical scientists.

They are beginning to feel, as one said, that "there is something else out there" in the realm of mind research. And for the first time, physicists are beginning to listen to psychics about what that something else might be.

Rocket engineers are talking to theologians about extrasensory perception (ESP) and clairvoyance.

Biochemists and physicians are studying faith healers. And conservative research institutions are experimenting with mind over matter.

Even the U.S. government, nervous about the Soviet Union, is beginning to worry about a parapsychology gap.

In the last two years, an estimated \$200,000 worth of federal grants has gone into psychic research.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration funded a Stanford University Research Institute study on ESP.

The Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency paid for a translation of all available Soviet literature on parapsychology.

The National Institute of Mental Health funded a study in dream research.

Rumors About CIA

Rumors abound that the Central Intelligence Agency is already in the field.

Though the CIA will not confirm or deny this, researchers from New York to San Francisco insist the agency is indeed involved—for the obvious impact that mind-reading would have on intelligence gathering.

A University of Virginia scientist says CIA agents have approached him twice, wanting to know whether psychics could jam computers and radar screens and whether people could be trained to leave their bodies.

Parapsychology is an ill-defin-

ed field that generally covers three basic categories: ESP (including telepathy, clairvoyance and precognition), psychokinesis (mind over matter) and survival phenomena (life after death and astral projection).

Until recently, studies of parapsychology were conducted as part of the lunatic fringe. Today, even such organizations as the American Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers are willing to take an interest in it.

Among the most determined exponents of research into parapsychology are laser physicists Russell Targ and Harold Puthoff, of the Stanford Research Institute.

Last year they conducted highly controlled experiments on Israeli psychic Uri Geller and dozens of "psychic non-superstices" that brought them worldwide attention and helped legitimize parapsychology.

A 'New Science'

Scientists involved in the study of parapsychology consider their "new science"—which actually combines the disciplines of many sciences—at the same stage now where Freudian psychoanalysis was 70 years ago or where quantum physics was 80 years ago.

They cite the decision that greeted the discoveries of Galileo and Pasteur and point to the comment of their most prominent adherent, rocket expert Werner von Braun, that there is "one of the most promising fields of modern science."

Being labeled "occult, mystic or just plain unscientific," said Dr. von Braun, "is all part of the game."

The so-called Geller experiments conducted by Mr. Targ and Mr. Puthoff were published in the British scientific journal Nature, which never before had printed an article on parapsychology.

Mr. Targ and Mr. Puthoff admit their kind of research, which now awaits federal funding, invites trickery. But they have taken special precautions, they said, to conduct the Stanford research experiments under strict laboratory conditions.

Under these conditions, they said, no magician has been able to duplicate through trickery the psychic feats performed by Mr. Geller and others.

Guessing Right

By correctly guessing 12 out of 15 trials in different experiments, which of 10 sealed cans held a steel ball and which of 15 cans held water, Mr. Geller beat odds of one-to-one odds.

By correctly calling the face-up number on a die in a sealed box eight out of eight times, Mr. Geller beat million-to-one odds.

He also was able to create a "significant magnetic field"—presumably through psychic energy—and affect the weight, both plus and minus, of a one-gram object, employing what may or may not be psychokinesis.

In yet another experiment, Mr. Geller was placed in a room shielded visually, acoustically and electrically from drawings he was asked to duplicate. He did so 10 out of 10 times, a chance of probability of better than one in a million.

Bonarr Cox, executive director of the Information Service and Engineering Division of the Stanford Research Institute, unreservedly supports the Geller experiments were conducted, came away saying:

"I've seen results that lead me to believe there is something here that needs to be further researched."

Astronaut's Institute

The search for answers is also the concern of former astronaut Edgar Mitchell, the sixth man to set foot on the moon and founder of the three-year-old Institute for Noetic Sciences.

Noetic is a term derived from the Greek "noos," to know, and is generally preferred to the word parapsychology. Those in the field will insist there is nothing para or super or extra about psychic abilities, and they hope to prove that.

The institute embraces a variety of disciplines—from philosophy to biochemistry—to promote and sponsor the study of human consciousness.

Privately financed, the institute is establishing five professional research chairs for the study of consciousness. The areas of study will include the physical sciences, the behavioral sciences, the medical sciences and philosophy-theology.

The chair in physical sciences has been named in honor of Dr. von Braun.

"His interest in noetics is a good example of changing attitudes among hard-headed scientists," said Oswald Crosby, a member of the board and treasurer of the institute.

"Dr. von Braun has been in rocketry and physics all of his life and now he is saying that perhaps noetic sciences hold the only hope for the salvation of civilization."

Evolutionary Process

Mr. Crosby is a biochemist who believes that the new interest in parapsychology is part of man's evolutionary process, whether or not we are ready to admit it.

He quotes Dr. von Braun again. "Noetics is responsible for man's evolution from caveman to spaceman and cannibal to cardinal."

Mr. Crosby says that, "after being seduced for 400 years by the scientific method, we have come to realize that science is not the only way of getting at truth and at universal solutions."

"There is another way. We can also look at our surroundings in ways that religion, mysticism and philosophy have been trying to get at for a long time. That is, you can look at our environment in patterns. You can have an intuitive grasp of truth."

"The time is right for that now, because in some ways science has run its course. It's going up dead ends and blind alleys..."

Physical scientists who have adopted parapsychology as a legitimate field of research find themselves looking back through earlier research and poring over journals that the scientific establishment once ridiculed. And, always, the name of J.B. Rhine comes up.

For half a century at Duke University and on his own, the

so-called father of parapsychology devoted his life to psychic research. He created the terms extrasensory perception and PSI (for psychic phenomena).

Mr. Targ praises him as a pioneer in a field many did not even recognize. Now there are an estimated 100 colleges and universities in the United States offering courses in parapsychology. Two hundred U.S. scientists are involved in PSI.

As physicist Sir James Jeans wrote, "The universe begins to look more like a great thought than a great machine."

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Spain in Grip of Political Unrest, Violence

By Peter Uebachs

MADRID (UPI).—Growing political polarization and a wave of political violence have gripped Spain.

Diplomats attribute the worsening situation to the government's unwillingness or incapacity to carry out political reform and the refusal of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, to listen to those calling on him to hand power to his designated successor Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon.

"If there were two Spains, we would all emigrate to the other one," an editorial writer said last week in Cambio 16, Spain's highest news magazine.

The editorialist listed a catalogue of complaints about Gen. Franco's 35-year-old authoritarian regime, then concluded: "In the end, the victory will be ours—a victory for 35 million Spaniards, that is."

Left and Right

But some Spaniards are no longer content with putting their bitterness into words. Political groups on the left have sent guerrillas into the streets of Madrid, Barcelona and Basque towns to shoot policemen who, to them, symbolize government authority. Groups on the right have retaliated by bombing and ransack-

Guerrillas in the Streets

ing the homes of dissenters and by setting fire to bookshops.

Time and again in recent weeks, the streets of downtown Madrid have echoed with the gunfire of dissenters and policemen as guerrillas stepped up their activity. The two foremost groups are the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Front, a Marxist group, and Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA), which wants an independent socialist state made of Spain's northern provinces.

In a typical example of counter-terrorism, two youths belonging to an officially tolerated Basque group shot the next famous figure, Maria, Masadell-winner of Europe's top television singing contest, and a political liberal at gunpoint while they ransacked her apartment and painted swastikas and the word "Marxist" on her paintings and furniture.

Seven Arrests

As Gen. Franco started his annual golfing and packing vacation on the Atlantic coast, another political bombshell hit Spain: military authorities reported the arrest of seven army officers suspected of unspecified political activities. It was the first time that authorities admitted to any political rumblings in Gen. Franco's 358,000-member armed forces, the pillar of his regime.

In Barcelona, the first news-

men's strike under Gen. Franco closed five newspapers in a protest against the detention of a journalist. It followed a nationwide illegal strike by 3,000 hospital doctors demanding representation in wage negotiations with authorities. These strikes and other labor unrest violated the traditional truce during the hot Spanish summer.

The regime's political immobility appears to have paved the way toward the formation of new alliances in Spain's political underground.

Until now, one of Gen. Franco's greatest political advantages had been the fact that his opposition was badly split. Partly as the result of the hate generated by the 1936-39 civil war, many anti-Franco groups were on bad terms.

In recent months, however, two underground coalitions have emerged. One is the Democratic Junta which is strongly influenced by the outlawed Communist party. It also includes a Socialist splinter group and moderates.

The other coalition is the Democratic Platform, a conglomerate of 14 outlawed political groups dominated by the mainstream Socialist party, Christian Democrats and the Social Democratic Union.

Last week, these two groups finally agreed to start talks aimed at forming a joint front against what the moderate groups called a "decaying regime."

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Euromarket

August Doldrums Fail to Halt
The Trend to Dollar Investments

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 3 (REUTERS)—Dollar investments are in vogue again and even the August doldrums are not enough to stop the trend. The technical aspects continue heavily in favor of the dollar: another week of uninterrupted advance on the foreign-exchange markets and a halt to the increase in short-term Eurodollar rates.

The key three and six-month deposit rates both broke important psychological barriers last week, dipping just under 7 per cent in the shorter period and just under 8 per cent for six-month money.

The advance on the foreign-exchange market acts like a magnet in drawing funds from other currencies, the idea being to make the exchange before the dollar gets even stronger.

The decline in deposit rates affects the bond market by making the yields available on notes and debentures so much more attractive than those on short-term deposits. In addition, easier short-term rates mean dealers are more willing to inventory bonds.

The dollar also got a psychological boost with last week's report that the U.S. trade surplus in June was a record. This week, however, the dollar is likely to get a psychological kick with the scheduled report on Thursday of June's wholesale price index.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns and Treasury Secretary William Simon have both indicated it will make most important reading. The other shadow of concern is the future trend of short-term interest rates in the United States.

The Fed's latest weekly report shows the U.S. money supply finally beginning to decline in

response to the central bank's recent tightening of short-term rates. The question now is whether the Fed will let these rates ease back in the coming weeks if the money supply continues falling and whether such a move would affect the dollar's performance on the foreign-exchange markets.

At present, however, conditions could hardly be more favorable for the dollar sector of the Eurobond market. The proof of this is that three U.S. dollar issues are on offer. The enthusiasm is even creating a ripple effect on the Canadian dollar market, where a \$15-million issue is on offer.

The most attractive of the loans on offer, judging by investor response, is the split-level loan for New Zealand, which is being accorded triple-A status.

Heavy Demand

As it stands now, \$30 million of the New Zealand loan will be in five-year notes carrying a 9-per cent coupon and \$20 million will be in seven-year paper with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent. However, demand is so heavy that the market anticipates the size of the loan will be increased to \$70 million or \$75 million.

The five-year paper, the favored maturity according to current fashion, is in much more demand and it would not be surprising to see most of the increase in the issue size fall on this part of the loan.

Also on offer is a \$20-million, five-year loan for Finnish Export Credit Ltd., guaranteed by the Republic of Finland. Managers say that the loan will be priced to yield 9 1/2 per cent.

The form of this loan—under-

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	July 27 Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity Index	265.1	265.8	244.4
Currency in cir.	\$61,281,000	\$61,234,000	\$74,881,000
Total loans	\$124,368,000	\$123,234,000	\$129,738,000
Steel prod. (tons)	1,941,000	1,953,000	2,758,000
Auto production	110,673	110,673	83,577
Daily oil prod (bbls)	8,371,990	8,346,990	8,904,000
Flight car prod	42,850	42,850	535,001
Flour prod. (bbls)	41,133,000	38,646,000	48,118,000
Burn failures	134	132	186

Statistics for commercial aircraft, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	June	Prior Month	1974
A-Employed	84,444,000	84,402,000	86,698,000
A-Unemployed	7,896,000	8,338,000	4,788,000
A-Indus Prod.	110.0	108.8	126.8
A-Personal Income	\$1,244,900,000	\$1,214,300,000	\$1,143,500,000
A-Money Supply	\$284,800,000	\$289,700,000	\$280,000,000
Cumulative Index	169.6	168.3	144.9
Consumer Conf.	174	182	166
A-Mfr's Inventories	\$148,081,000	\$151,481,000	\$132,541,000
A-Imports	\$8,964,200	\$7,093,460	\$8,577,000

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised
A-Seasonally Adjusted

written in its entirety by the 11 managers of the issue—one that the market does not like. Only selling-group commissions are available to other banks and they say that for the effort involved they would rather peddle paper where they can also earn underwriting commissions.

"If the loan is hot," one critic said, allotments to the selling group will be close to zero. If it's

cold, we'll get all we want but won't be able to place them."

The general view is that the managers will place the bonds either with their private customers or with bond funds they run.

The third issue on offer is for Nippon Seiko K.K., the Japanese ball-bearing firm, which is seeking \$15 million in five-year

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

How Ford Is Playing the Game, One Year Later

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).

It will be a year ago Friday that Gerald Ford, the only man in the bullpen, was suddenly summoned to the mound to assume control of the nation's deteriorating political and economic situation.

There were risks involved but there was no other choice, no ace substitute to bring into the game when the starter faltered. The man who had not even been elected by the people to his former job as vice-president was then placed in charge of the country because, for better or worse, he was the only one there.

So, Mr. Ford started under the most adverse circumstances, with the game in chaos, few teammates with whom he had worked before and the fans restive for some decisive economic moves to restore the nation's confidence and vitality. It was not an easy assignment.

The contest is not over as yet, of course, and there have been many hits, errors and excellent plays in the numerous innings since Aug. 9 of last year when the man who did not want, nor seek, the mantle of the presidency was dramatically catapulted to the mound, given the ball and told to take charge after the embattled Richard Nixon's sudden resignation under pressure.

The one year of Mr. Ford's stewardship has been a spectacular roller coaster ride that has yet to reach the happy ending of stability and satisfaction.

To be sure, the analysts agree, Mr. Ford assumed office under an immense handicap, with the nation demoralized by the Watergate trauma, the distracted leadership in Washington, soaring inflation, high interest rates, a

stagnant economy, an impending jump in joblessness, financial markets in disarray and great tensions in the international sphere.

Inflation Danger

A view, expressed by a former top aide of the Nixon administration, was that Mr. Ford should not be evaluated so much on what he has accomplished in the last year but rather on what he has prevented. He was referring particularly to the numerous Ford votes of con-

gressional bills that he felt would have greatly enlarged government spending and exacerbated the danger of renewed double-digit inflation.

A prominent Wall Street official, however, remarked recently: "I endorse some of the votes but I think there have been too many. Mr. Ford is becoming too much a no-President."

Others are less kind, contending that the votes were heartless rejections of many programs that would have ameliorated the

misery or improved the well-being of many citizens in this, the longest and deepest of the six post-World War II economic contractions.

Mr. Ford has put the executive branch of the government in conflict and deadlock with the legislative arm on many issues. And a willingness to compromise has been almost totally absent in a situation where the executive branch consists of one party and the legislative is heavily dominated by the other.

The major exception so far, of course, has been the 1975 tax bill which, when finally enacted, presented a down-the-middle compromise between the more modest tax cuts proposed by President Ford and the much larger reductions suggested by some factions in Congress.

The battle over a national energy policy illustrates a major area of failure for both the President and Congress, a failure of action and imagination when the nation can ill afford to be without a cohesive plan for conserving energy and developing huge new alternative sources to foreign oil.

Mr. Ford has run into strong criticism for his energy policy. While consistently and adamantly opposing a gas price increase, the gasoline prices are a highly popular position, he has, nevertheless, instituted an import-free program that has already caused prices of gasoline and other petroleum products to jump.

And he has been advocating deregulation of domestic oil and natural gas prices, which certainly would lead to higher prices immediately, notwithstanding the goal of greater supplies eventually.

Last week, the President and Congress arrived at their (Continued on Page 8, Col. 6)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished lower last week despite a spate of favorable government reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended the week with a loss of 1.9 points at 322.20 as volume shrunk to 77.86 million shares from 83.2 million the previous week. The only session on the upside came on Wednesday, when the Dow gained 6.80 points.

The market snubbed news that the prime interest rate had held at 7 1/2 per cent and that the July jobless rate dropped to 8.4 per cent from 8.6 per cent in June. There were also indications that the unemployment ratio was declining, as fewer employees were being furloughed.

The lower earnings pattern continued for leading oil companies as the House acted to extend oil price controls six months after their Aug. 31 expiration date. Cities Service reported that second half earnings fell 50 per cent. Gulf Oil 49 per cent and Phillips Petroleum 10 per cent.

While corporate profits generally dropped in the second quarter, there was a strong indication, according to Commerce Department figures, that the slide was coming to a halt and that the economy was pulling out of its worst recession since the 1930's.

The 1973-74 bear market bottomed out with the \$77.60 close of Dec. 1, 1974. In 1975 so far, the Dow has recovered by more than 50 per cent and volume has climbed to 3.1 billion shares from the year-earlier 1.98 billion.

Brokers noted that the sharp rise in the industrial average indicated that the small investor was seeking quality issues, rather than speculative vehicles.

One market observer said that the current easier tone in the market might represent only a technical correction, the 11th such correction in 1975. In October, he felt, the market would have firmly resumed its upward march.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter market giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the National Association of Securities Dealers' bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers' bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers' bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers' bid prices.

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NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter market giving the high, low and last

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge

**The only advice worth buying is advice
that can change your mind—and your decisions.
(And advice that improves
your business decisions is priceless.)**

[illegible][illegible]

FOMRC C6949				78	FINSCOPE J2	273	37a	43a	
FOMRAC C6974				78	FJAMFam J2	2	7	3	
FOS 915832	68	100%	99		FJCalonye Lc J2	3	6 ^a	43a	
FOURER 75078	39	89a	99	100%+ +	FJExecutive Cp	2	6	43a	
FROUFin 7579	4	93%	93a		FJFederal J2	4	6 ^a	43a + 3a	
FUGUS 91598	26	70	88	68	First United Inc	2	2-6	4	
FUMATED 7026	2	82%	88	68	FIRSTCO INC	2	6	43a	
GACFC 91604	206	19%	27	12	Foundation Finl	3	1	5a	
SILAS FC 10252	311	15	58	93%	Founder Finl Jsc	1	81	5a	
GAC FCR 11377	73	72	72	72	Franklin Ltc	36	76	17a	2a
GNAFR 91657	53	73	72	72	GenReInur Jc	64	154	158	-4
GENIC 91687	3	74	74	74	GeoWashin Cp	6	51a	37a	

Bank accounts

interest rates

are payable at a rate compounded
on an annual basis of

7,5 to 11,5%

(according to the plan chosen)
from a 3 to 12-year period -
minimum deposit of 5000 frs.



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UnitPrecat 250	2	150	6
UnitFretin 250	2	150	6
UnitBritv 1250	2	150	6
UnitSwelle 250	2	150	6
UnitSwelle 250	2	150	6
Variable Annuit	9	210	3
Vico Corp	32	210	3
WeinCassur 250	79	190	11
WeinGallie 250	1	190	11
Windar Life	1	190	11
WindSwelle 250	1	190	11
Zentis War Ins	1	190	11
Zentis United	1	190	11

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Assessing How Ford Is Playing the Game

Continued from Page 1

face confrontation. Congress rejected the administration price control plan and passed instead a simple extension of present controls. As the week ended the Senate last night passed another White House veto coming and what the con-

An observer noted a point that can be made—without too much controversy—about the Ford presidency so far: He has indeed been a very good manager, but he has been a very poor strategist. He has been distracted meandering in the wake of Watergate and brought its attention, full-gaze, to the major problems of the nation and the world.

A few tried to sound the warning but their views received scant attention. And the President, in fact, recommended a course of action that would lead when a deep recession was developing—certainly the wrong medicine then.

Now, it is time, the President's supporters maintain, is the time

[illegible]

The basic error of the economic conference was that it focused on money and markets, not on people—at a time when the real problem was the developing recession and skyrocketing unemployment. The conference could hardly be faulted for that; his own advisers and the overwhelming majority of experts in the field were of the opinion that the economy was in a state of "stagflation." The

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)

week, although dealers said they espied some hardening on Friday. The hope is that the monetary authorities will find a way to keep the coupon rate at 9 1/4 per cent, but an issue of its lost prestige should aid the President's backers contend.

The road back to full recovery from the recession, however, will still long and arduous. With

However, there are a number of pessimists in the market who

Canada. The \$15 million is guaranteed by Transamerica Financial Corp. of the United States, itself a subsidiary of the giant Transamerica Corp.

While this view may be too gloomy, even the optimists say that the monthly volume of new issues will be sharply reduced

Canadian funds and believes it can raise them more cheaply than in Canada.

Royal, whose \$15-million (Canadian) loan was priced last week at 99 3/4 with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent was quoted in subsequent

... at 99 bid, a yield of 9.76 per cent compared with the 9.57 per cent yield at the time of offering.

Bankers insist, and the flow of money would seem to verify, that there is a limited but reasonable demand for Canadian-dollar "prime" conditions.

r. The main attraction is currency diversification tied to the fact that the Canadian money funds to follow the U.S. dollar will use the bank loan as a sort of seal of approval in wooing investors to buy bonds issued by various state entities.

One theory explaining the recent flurry of Canadian-dollar sales is that the Canadian dollar

currently worth 27 U.S. cents, level that is unduly cheap. Therefore, this theory continues, the Canadian currency should or

uld gain on the U.S. dollar, which itself is still rising on foreign-exchange markets. In other words, two ways to win for the

Co-Managers		Market Turnover	
	Aug. 1	July 25	
Cedco	\$219.5 mil.	\$357.3 mil.	
Euroco	\$265.1 mil.	\$269.8 mil.	

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Major dealers on vacation and trading very light, most analysts were tying the decline secondary-market prices to

TO THE HOLDERS OF

INSILCO OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION N.Y.
Guaranteed-Floating Rate Loan Notes, 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the rate of interest payable with

respect to Coupon No. 11 on Friday, January 30, 1976 to be nine and one-eighth per cent (9 $\frac{1}{8}$ %) per annum.

Prices in the secondary market were weak throughout the

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

(Magyar Nemzeti Bank)

U.S. \$ 60,000,000

9.25 % Notes Due 1983

T INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)

INVESTMENT COMPANY (SIC)

الشركاء القويين

Controversial Leader Replaces Virdon

Martin Is Named Manager of Yanks

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (UPI)—On a day dedicated to baseball memories, the New York Yankees reached into their rich past yesterday and named Billy Martin as manager, replacing Bill Virdon.

The switch marked the climax of a week that began with the Yankees losing a doubleheader to the division-leading Boston Red Sox and ended with an abrupt changing of the guard. In between, the Yankees pursued Martin to the trout streams of Colorado and finally signed him as manager at 1:30 o'clock in the morning just after the team had won its third straight game on the field.

The 47-year-old Californian, the controversial "brat" of Casey Stengel's infield in the 1950s, arrived in New York on Friday evening, just 10 days after he had been dismissed by the Texas Rangers. Virdon was dropped off at 1 a.m. after an evening of rumors and Martin was signed half an hour later. He was unveiled as the new manager yesterday morning and he took charge of the Yankees during their 29th annual old-timers reunion in the afternoon.

Virdon, meanwhile, appeared at the stadium and cleaned out the little office he had occupied since joining the Yankees last year. He left 20 minutes later with another year left on his contract but with no job and with the Yankees in third in the American League's Eastern Division, 10 games behind Boston.

Then Martin moved into the office beneath the first-base grandstand. He will wear his old uniform with the large No. 1 embroidered on the back and he will chase the dream of a pennant that has haunted the Yankees since their last pennant in 1964, while the Yankees continue to pay Virdon for not managing.

"We're not blaming Bill Virdon for a thing," said Gabe Paul, president of the team, the man who pursued Martin to Colorado and back last week. "This is just an exciting move that became possible when Martin became available. You don't contemplate things like this, they just happen. No one game or series made us think of changing."

"I was shocked when I was deposed by Texas," Martin conceded, reviewing his melodramatic change of fortune. "They had me doing too many things, like sitting in on board meetings, making trades, running the whole club. Then when my father-in-law telephoned me and told me the Yankees were trying to reach me, I had a different type of shock."

Proud to Be Back

"I was out there on a mountain in Colorado fishing with my family, and how they ever found me, I'll never know. But I'm very happy, very proud to be coming back to New York. Every manager feels very low when he's fired, and every time they find me in the past, people said it would be the last time I'd ever manage again."

But for Martin, changing uniforms has been a way of life since the Yankees promoted him from their Kansas City farm club in 1960. He played second base for them for seven seasons and appeared in five world series, and every time they fired him in the past, people said it would be the last time I'd ever manage again.

In the next five years, he played on six teams, then became a phenomenon as a manager. He won the American League's Western title with the Minnesota Twins in 1969 but was dismissed after a series of disputes. He won the Eastern title with the Detroit Tigers in 1972 but again was dismissed after more disputes. And last year he led the Rangers to a strong second-place finish in the West but was dismissed July 21 after another wrangle.

Saturday: Mets Tighten NL-East Race

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Jon Matlack tossed a five-hitter and Wayne Garrett drove in two runs and scored twice to help the New York Mets defeat the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday, 8-0, for the third straight game and brighten the chances of a three-game race for the National League East Division championship.

The victory put the Mets only six games behind the division-leading Pirates, whose margin over second-place Philadelphia slipped to 3 1/2 games. Since the All-Star break, the Pirates have won only eight while losing 10. Matlack, gaining his 13th victory in eight decisions, struck out six and did not walk a batter.

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At Montreal, Jeff Burroughs drove in four runs with a double and his 20th homer of the year, allowing Texas to coast to an 8-2 victory over California. Burroughs, suffering through a season-long slump, boosted his RBI total to 61 and helped Texas starter Bill Haren even his record at 6-6.

At Baltimore, Don Baylor and Doug DeCinces hit home runs and Tommy Davis added a two-run double, sparking the Orioles to a 6-1 victory over Milwaukee for their sixth consecutive triumph. Mike Torrez, although walking seven and hitting a batter, allowed only five hits in going the distance for Baltimore to notch his 13th victory in 19 decisions.

At Kansas City, Billy Williams lined a two-out tie-breaking single. The Royals 5, Angels 2.

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